PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,697—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT

CAN BE HAD AT

All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
*ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th Octr.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
*PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
*CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th ,,
*EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
*CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
*ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
*ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
*PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	23rd October

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 23rd October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 22nd October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says :—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES: { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO. Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE. Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family. GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month.
24 ,, ,, 26 ,,

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of 4 Insulators	,, 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, f[illegible]m the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS [illegible]F POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of [illegible]						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or [illegible]						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		[illegible]		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	[illegible]	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	[illegible]	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	13	[illegible]
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	[illegible]
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	[illegible]
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his who[illegible] may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus fr[illegible] before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole [illegible]

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or f[illegible] death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yea[illegible]

TO PROFESSIONAL [illegible]S

Whose income is dependent upon health, th[illegible]m or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

[illegible]LUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

COLONEL H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., having RETURNED from privilege leave of absence has RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent with effect from the forenoon of 22nd October, 1902.

By Order,
A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1902.

CIGARS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE FOR CASH

A Traveller's Consignment of High Class

DUTCH HAVANAS

Manufactured by Dresselhuys and Nieuwenhuysen.

19 Boxes of	50 Ping Pong	at Rs.	55 per 1,000
9 Boxes of	100 Specials	,, ,,	65 per 1,000
9 Boxes of	100 Queen's	,, ,,	70 per 1,000
9 Boxes of	100 Regalias	,, ,,	100 per 1,000
19 Boxes of	50 Aristocrats	,, ,,	120 per 1,000
19 Boxes of	50 High Life	,, ,,	180 per 1,000
9 Boxes of	25 Vanderbilt	,, ,,	350 per 1,000

Apply to L. HERRERA,
Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

TENDERS FO COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, up to NOON of the 5th NOVEMBER, 1902, for the SUPPLY of 24,000 tons of any of the undermentioned kinds of COALS :—

SHAW'S BEST STEAM COAL.
SHAW'S ORDINARY STEAM COAL.
THE BOMBAY COMPANY'S DESHAGUR COAL.
GIRIDIT.
JARDINE'S NAVIGATION.
SINGARANEE COAL.
SEEBPORE.

Forms of Tenders can be had on application at the Office. The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the owest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing. Each Tender must be accompanied with Rs. 1,000 as Deposit for good faith.

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LD.

WHEREAS I, the Undersigned, EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI of EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI & Co., Iron and Paint Merchants, of No. 117 Cawasji Patel Tank Road, near Null Bazar, Bombay, have been selling White Zink Paint in Kegs purporting to be the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. though the Paint contained in the said Kegs was not of the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. and the Kegs in question bore thereon COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARKS of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. which had been affixed to the same by me and whereas proceedings have been instituted against me at the instance of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with selling some of the Kegs above referred to.

NOW I do hereby EXPRESS MY REGRET that I have INFRINGED the TRADE-MARK of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Ld., in the manner abovementioned and humbly APOLOGIZE to Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., for having done so.

I further agree that the said Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., or their representatives in Bombay may advertise or make such use of this apology as they may think fit.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1902.

(Sd.) ઇબરામજી આમદભાઇ,
i.e., EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI.

Witness ;
(Sd.) VERNON B. F. BAYLEY,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Interpreted by
(Sd.) H. P. BYRAMJI,
Managing Clerk.
Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors,
30, Esplanade Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, a Conductor in His Majesty's Supply and Transport Corps, late of Wellington in the District of Nilgiris, Madras, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Wellington aforesaid on the 30th day of December, 1901, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 3rd day of October, 1902, to WILLIAM ALBAN HAIG BROWN, Esquire, are required to send in their claims to the said ADMINISTRATOR at his Office Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said estate to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator. Dated this 7th day of October, 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

N[illegible]IFICATION OF A POLICE A[illegible]OMMODATION SCHEME.

[SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

PURSUAN[illegible] to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above[illegible] Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the I[illegible]ment of the City of Bombay have, under the pro[illegible] Section 38 of the said Act, made a POLICE AC[illegible]ATION SCHEME which provides for Police Acc[illegible] within an area estimated to contain 6578 sq. y[illegible]outs and situated within the Lower Colaba [illegible] Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay [illegible]omprised in the said Scheme forms part of [illegible]in the said Trustees and known as the W[illegible] Plot and is within the following limits[illegible]

All t[illegible]d on and towards the Northwest by Buildi[illegible]nd a portion of Building plot 7 of the said W[illegible]d Plot, on and towards the Northeast by th[illegible]lphinstone College Students' Quarters and [illegible]plot 15 of the said Wodehouse Road Plot, on and [illegible]ds the Southeast by the Colaba Causeway, and on and [illegible]ards the Southwest by properties bearing Ward Nos 885 (3[illegible] & (4) being the Wesleyan Chapel and School and Chaplain's Quarters, property bearing Ward No. 885 (2) be[illegible]g the site of a Hindoo Temple and the proposed New Road from the Colaba Causeway to the Wodehouse Bridge Road. And that the Office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. Dated this tenth day of October 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 9,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Amritsar.
Kurrachee,
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Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

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Colombo.
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Newera Elya.

Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed......................	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

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		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years......................	5½	
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months......................	4½	,,
,, 8 Months......................	4	,,

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital................................	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kihim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kihim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.

Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses ; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid sea-bathing. Apply

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BOMBAY BAZAR SUPPLY AGENCY.

THIS Agency supplies Fresh Bombay Fruits Vegetables, Fish in Ice, Stores, Provisions, Wines, etc., to Mofussil Residents at Current Bazar Rates.

Malta Grapes As. 12 a lb.

Also Apples, Oranges, Sweet Limes, from 8 as. to 12 as. dozen ; Table Plantains Re. 1 per 100 ; Coffee Berry and Candied Peel 8 as. a lb. ; Raisin, Walnuts, Figs, Currant, Kajoo, Sultanas, Lemon Drops, Scotch Mixture, Barley Sugar, each 5 as. a lb. ; Jujubes 9 as. a lb. ; English Vegetables, any sorts, 3 as. a lb.

Local Bombay Delivery Free.

X'mas and Durbar Price Lists on application.

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Bombay.

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New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

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GIRGAUM.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
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FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts ; also Galloways, Race and Polo Ponies ARRIVED at my STABLE, opposite the Byculla Club.

Also more batches expected by weekly Steamers.

CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day month and year on Moderate Terms.

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DIMITRINO & CO.'S
REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs.	a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2	4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3	0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3	4
No. 8, large do do do do	3	12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4	8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4	8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5	8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
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SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES
of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 21.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	93 3/16	= −1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	100	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 11 16	= plus 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 5/16	= −1/16
2 months hence	23 5/16	= −1/16
Spot in New York	50 3/4	= plus 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	= −1/2
Berlin "	20·45 3/4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1/4	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	do
6 " " "	3 1/2 pr ct	= plus 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1/4 pr ct	= −1/2
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 8 11-16 Oct. Nov. Tone firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 3d.

Wheat.—Red Karachi 28 Oct-Nov. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 37 1-4, April-May Sellers. Tone firmer.

Yellow Cawnpore 36 [34. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed Bold 51 Oct.-Nov. Sellers, Tone flat.

Coffee in New York 5 3-8.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,770,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·74 Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 34,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·19	4·15	4·44	4·44	4·14
	−1	−1		

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·45	4·45	4·45

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	62,000
Do. last year	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·46 — 6
Do. do. March	8·35 — 7

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-16
Futures month of Jan.	8·17 — 4
Do. April	8·24 — 4
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 21st October 1902:—

Cotton	499 bales.
Wheat	11,036 cwts.
Linseed	2,291 "
Rapeseed	524 "
Gingellyseed	8,844 "
Poppyseed	458 "
Groundnuts	1 "
Castorseed	2,957 "
Rice	2,173 "
Myrabollams	1,380 "
Cottonseed	1,180 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125
Shanghai 30 " "	169 1-2
Japan 30 " "	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone easy.

Cash	98·14
1st Settlement	98·13
2nd do.	98·9

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	9 3
Forward April-May	8 4
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	5 10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do. Forward	5 15 to 6 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	6 3 to 6 4
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	8 2
Forward April-May	7 9
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	24 4 to 24 8
Forward April-May	25 8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.	
Forward Jan, Feb.	36
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandesh ready	41
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	40 12 to 41
25 " " "	39 12 to 40
50 " " "	38
Black Kutnee	34 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	24,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·47	4·43	4·42	4·42
−2	−2	−2	−2

Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·43	4·43	4·43	4·43
−1	−2	−2	−2

COTTON.—This market continues dull and inactive. There is little business reported in contracts for forward delivery of new crops, and in spot we hear sales are estimated at about 1,500 bales. Prices are unchanged exceopt in the Sutta Bazaar which is about Re. 1 lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	23 5-16

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, 2nd October:—

During the past week the market has resembled a see-saw, and prices show an advance of about 18 (5-64d.) on the week. This state of affairs was due to the uncertainty of the date of killing frost, of which the bulls made the greatest possible use in order to scare the bears. Every American studies the weather map published daily by the Signal Service Bureau, and as soon as he sees currents of air (not even winds) descending from the North of the American Continent; every time he sees a change of temperature over the great American Lakes, he immediately informs the European spinner and operator that the nights are too cold for the plant, and creates in their minds fears of early killing frost. Of course, if killing frost were to already set in now the crop would be considerably reduced; but up to now there is no sign of frost. In the meantime the news is favorable and it must be admitted that if it continues so, the crop will be very large. Of course anybody who believes sincerely in figure of Bureau, and consequently expects a crop under 11 millions, is most certainly justified in believing that present prices are not too high; but we personally, and our American friends confirm us in this belief, think that the figure in the Bureau is much too low and the damage reported by that authority much exaggerated. During the last few days, two facts have presented themselves on which people had not reckoned up to now. The first fact is the extraordinary improvement in the crop news from Alabama and Texas, and the consequent hope of better final yield in both these states. The estimates for Texas and Territories range from 3 1-4 to 3 3-4 millions. The second fact—and we already mentioned it last week—is the scarcity of money in New York. You will have noticed the slump in American Stocks. Up to 40 per cent was paid for call money. This dearness of money will of course prevent cotton from going to New York, and increasing the stock there. One the other hand, the situation in Wall Street influences still more the position of holders of cotton in New York. During the late heavy decline in stocks and shares margins which should have been at the disposal of the cotton market, had to serve to supplement the loss in value of American securities. It is said that New York financiers have instructed their colleagues in the south to urge planters to sell their cotton in order to repay the advances made to them. As regards the state of trade in the States, the miners' strike has not contributed to its prosperity. In England, trade is decidedly bad Many spinners are working short time, at Boston Burnley, Blackburn, etc, and some weavers are also stopping their looms three days a week. An esteemed friend in the North of France writes that short time is admitted in principle in the weaving trade, and that spinners are living on their contracts, but are obliged to make considerable concessions in order to renew them. It is impossible, he says, to follow the rise in the raw material. Here in Liverpool people are rapidly getting bull. They are becoming more and more afraid of the operations of the bull clique in New York and havetherefore, not only covered their short interest but have also gone long. The short interest is therefore almost eliminated, and the long interest is more in evidence. All this strengthens us in our belief that prices are too high and that when the cotton world begins to realise that the crop will be very large (which we believe) prices will decline to a level more in proportion to the needs of consumption. Options D. J, single 16, double 32 points; M. A, single 20, double 40 points.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	5	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	"
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	13	14	89
Total plague deaths to date	120,588	100,116	
Same date last year	35	26	123

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of September were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	270	231
Karachi	65	45
Poona (including cantonment)	36	34
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	162	110
Kaira	701	377
Broach	3	3
Surat	776	620
Thana	244	212
Khandeish	5584	4605
Nasik	2773	2471
Poona (excluding City)	1170	937
Satara	6790	4813
Sholapur	671	443
Ahmednagar	17	9
Kolaba	119	99
Ratnagiri	66	61
Belgaum	4123	3012
Dharwar	5107	2522
Bijapur	2	2
Kanara	225	147
Hyderabad (Sind)	91	68
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	1073	931
Kolhapur	3983	2747
Cutch	37	30
Mahi Kantha	3	1
Rewa Kantha	258	126
Palanpur	1	1
Baroda territory	570	382
Sachin	67	53
Akalkot	302	163
Aundh	322	279
Savanur	75	40
Total	26432	20808
Total for August	18651	12897
Total to date	795698	605902

Ahmedabad, Karachi (excluding city), Sikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Janjira and Bhor were free during the mark

A GRANDSON of that departed Pacific monarch, Ratu Ambrose, receives £200 per annum for supervising the natives in the district of Suva, the capital of the Fijis. He dresses in "a compromise of European and native costume," and speaks English fairly well. His latest reported remark is "Once Fiji a cannibal country; now worse than cannibal." He will, no doubt, elucidate this cryptic observation in the presence of Mr. Chamberlains Commission. When the Bishop of Perth, West Australia, now on a visit to London, returns to his Antipodean home, he will receive a unique present from the Goldfields. It is in the form of a pastoral staff; the crook is of silver, upon which are mounted various specimens of gold-bearing stone, quartz tellaride, and also nuggets the gifts of many friends. The staff is made of local sandalwood.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—HUMFRESS—October 15, at Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. H. A. Herbert, John Herrald Curtis, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, to Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of G. Humfress, Esq. Deputy Chief Engineer, N-W Railway, Quetta.

KILKELLY—MAGUIRE—October 17, at Bombay, Captain P P Kilkelly, I M S, Poona Horse, son of Deputy Surgeon-General Kilkelly, of Drimcorg, Co Galway, and FitzWilliam St., Dublin, to Violet, daughter of Thomas Maguire, Esq, of Ki g's Court, Brey, Co. Wicklow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHALLICE—October 18, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Sergt-Major Challice, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, of a son.

GUISE—October 14, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of R. F. Guise, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

LICHTENSTEIN—October 19, at Salt Hill, Darjiling, the wife of C. Lichtenstein, of a son.

SAVAGE—October 12, at Lansdowne, the wife of Major W H Savage, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McFARLANE—October 18, at 35, Elgin Road, Calcutta, Trevor Charles, only child of Alexander Charles McFarlane, aged 23 years.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN
MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK, and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN, and INDIAN Workmanship on view.

MONUMENTS made to order from any design.

A European Representative of the Firm will attend at the houses of Patrons and conduct Funerals.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS—Off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital,
OFFICE:—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.
Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 3-31m., 3-33a. Low water, 4-42m., 0-28a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

ARRIVAL OF MULES.—The steamer Yola, Captain H. E. Shallis, which arrived in harbour yesterday from New Orleans, brought 512 mules and 22 syces. They are for the Remount Department in India.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Nevasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Raja of Dhurampore, accompanied by eighteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning from his capital, and has taken up his residence at Nepean Sea Road.

DERAILMENT.—In consequence of derailment of an engine near Dadur Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday, the line was blocked for an hour, and the local trains were delayed. The engine was put on the rail in an hour and through traffic resumed.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.—The Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, has notified to the public that owing to the Worli Sewage Pumps having got out of order, it has been found necessary to curtail the water supply to the city by reducing the high pressure hours of the supply by one hour in the morning and half or hour in the afternoon from yesterday to Saturday next. The reduction in the water supply will enable the Drainage Department to overhaul and repair the pumps.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Modi, a Mahomedan girl, aged about ten years, while attempting to cross the junction at Nazdevle Street and Pydhownee Road, on Tuesday, was accidentally knocked down by a passing carriage and received injuries, from the effects of which she died while being removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital. The carriage belonged to Ahmed Hajee Salley Mahomed of Nakhoda Street, and was, at the time of the accident, being driven by his coachman Kicka Makan. It was stated that the carriage was being driven at an ordinary pace and the coachman was warning the pedestrians by shouting out to them. The Police ordered the body of the deceased to be disposed of.

TRADE MARK CASE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, appearing on behalf of the accused, Ibhrahimji Ahmedbhai, charged at the instance of Mr. George Gracewood, agent in the East of Messrs. Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Limited, with exposing for sale kegs of paint purporting to be Hubbuck's, which were not genuine and which bore a false trade mark, informed the Magistrate that his client having afforded every facility regarding the goods objected to by the prosecution, and having given them satisfactory explanation, with respect to the possession, the parties requested the Court's permission to withdraw the charge. Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors, having agreed to counsel's suggestion, the Magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

THEFT FROM A GROCER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas gave judgment in the case in which Govind Pandu and Tukaram Mayajee were charged by Sub-Inspector Lewis, the first with theft and the second with receiving stolen property, valued at Rs. 2,295, belonging to Chhagan Dayal, a grocer.—Mr. Kasnidas N. Dalal appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Velinker for the second accused.—Mr. Kursondas said the first accused was convicted on his own plea of guilty. The second accused apparently did know that the property which he received from the first was stolen. In order to conceal it he absconded to his native place and gave it to his brother for safe custody. His plea of innocence was not sustainable. The first accused was sentenced to nine months' hard labour, and the second for a similar period in addition to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

A MILITARY DESERTER.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday James Woolley, a European, was charged by Inspector Walton with being a military deserter. It appeared that he enlisted as a private in Oxford in 1897 and came out to India in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He soldiered at Bellary, and in October, 1901, obtained a transfer to the Royal Garrison Artillery, now stationed at Colaba. He deserted on the 15th inst., and wandered about Bombay till the night of the 20th inst., when he went on board the s. s. Birdoswald and stowed himself way in a coal bunker. When the vessel was near the Outer Light House, he was discovered in his hiding place and brought before the captain, who sent him to the pilot schooner. He was subsequently made over to the harbour police, who brought him ashore. Woolley at first denied that he was a deserter, and a non-commissioned officer from the garrison at Colaba was about to be sent for to identify him, when he confessed his offence.—Accused was ordered to be made over to the military authorities for trial as a deserter.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Hajee Usuf Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Colonel H. P. Dimmock, and the Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary Mr. Wadia.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Committee stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of clothing to havildars, peons, etc., of the Municipality during the next year, five tenders had been received and they worked out at follow:—

1. Messrs. Bhowoo Kashinath & Co. Rs. 7,290 0 0
2. Messrs. H. Cassum & Co. ... " 7,436 8 0
3. Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Brothers ... " 7,866 12 0
4. Messrs. Ahmed Musa & Co. ... " 8,180 0 0
5. Messrs. Jonas Tyeb & Co.... " 8,656 0 0

As the tender of Messrs Bhawoo Kashinath and Co. was the lowest, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee to its acceptance.

The Commissioner's recommendation was accepted.

MUNICIPAL STORES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—

"With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution of the 8th instant, requesting the Commissioner to inform that body what the total cost will be of engaging the services of Mr. Wheeler, with two assistants, for verifying and auditing Municipal Stores and Stores Accounts, I have the honour to state that the Corporation have fixed the remuneration of Mr. Wheeler at Rs. 1,500. As regards the two assistants, Mr Wheeler states that in order that the stock-taking should be done quickly and well, and also in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum the services of an expert on re-valuation (should such an expert be really afterwards required), it is necessary to have at least one experienced stock-taker to assist him. He has, therefore, arranged with Major Hoskyns for the services of Mr. James, the Chief Stock Verifier of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. As the work of Mr. James will be during his spare hours, a full time assistant to carry on during the day the work done by Mr. James will be necessary. On these lines Mr Wheeler thinks the work will take about two months, and proposes that Mr. James should get Rs. 250 for the work and his assistant Rs. 150. Besides this he estimates that the labour for coolies will amount to Rs. 200. The total cost, therefore, aggregates Rs. 2,100 which can be defrayed from Surplus Cash Balance which, as will be seen from the statement of Surplus Cash Balance, circulated to the Corporation for the current month, amounts to Rs. 4,70,827."

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 2,100 to meet the cost of engaging the services of Mr. Wheeler and two assistants for veryfying and auditing municipal stores and store accounts.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

The Committee considered the following resolution of the Corporation with regard to the Municipal contribution to be made towards the Coronation celebrations to be held in Bombay, including the illumination of Municipal buildings:—

"That with reference to the letters, dated the 15th October, 1902, from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., for self and other Honorary Secretaries, Coronation Festivities Committee, the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation will be prepared, on a recommendation from them, to make, under Section 63 (i) of the Municipal Act, subject to the sanction of Government, a suitable contribution, on the basis of previous precedents, towards the Coronation celebrations proposed to be held in Bombay, including the illumination of Municipal buildings.

The Commissioner in his letter regarding the illuminations of Municipal buildings, &c. stated:—

"I have the honor to state that the Executive Engineer estimates the cost of illuminating the following Municipal buildings, fountains, and status at Rs. 14,000 in round figures, on the occasion of the forthcoming Coronation celebrations:—1 The south-west, south and east facades of the Municipal offices, including the Tower, with coloured oil buttles and the top of the Tower with electricity at Rs. 10,335; 2. The west and north facades of the Arthur Crawford Markets with coloured oil buttles at Rs. 2,348; 3. The Statue of H. M. the King-Emperor with gas, and the Flora Fountain and the Wellington Fountain with gas at Rs. 1,100.

The statue of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress will also be illuminated with gas, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 540. If the Corporation sanction the proposal, the cost will be debited to Surplus Cash Balance, or to such grant as the Corporation may sanction for the occasion."

The Secretary read a statement regarding the expenditure incurred by the Municipality towards the Jubilee celebrations in Bombay in 1897. The statement showed that on that occasion the Town Council recommended the expenditure of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of commemorating that event. The Corporation provided Rs 5,000 for the address and the casket, Rs 15,000 towards the cost of celebrating the event by illumination of buildings, &c, decoration of streets and the holding of a fair, Rs 5,000 whereof to be the contribution of the Corporation towards the public fund for defraying the expenses of holding a fair, and reserved Rs 80,000 for a permanent memorial, subsequently given in aid of the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which since received the name of the "Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute." A supplementary grant not exceeding Rs 20,000 was voted to meet the costs of illuminations, &c., Rs. 2,000, whereof, if available, were ordered to be given towards a school children's public fete. The Corporation also resolved that there should be no expenditure of Municipal money on fire-works.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola inquired what would be the approximate cost of illuminating Hornby Road from the Crawford Markets to the Esplanade Hotel.

As the Commissioner could not answer this and other questions without consulting the Executive Engineer, the matter was postponed to the next meeting.

MR. HOLMES PENSION.

The Committee considered a report of their sub-committee on the claim of Mr. H. Holmes, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, to a pension from the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the Committee's report be approved and adopted, and that copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that on Mr. Holmes's retirement proposals for his pension might be submitted in accordance with the sub-committee's recommendations.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the report be adopted with some alteration, and that the Standing Committee desired that this case should not be held to establish a precedent.

Mr. Khote seconded the amendment.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that the report should be adopted as it stood.

The Chairman remarked that he was surprised to hear a member speaking against the report over his own signature.

The amendment being put to the vote, was lost. The original proposition was carried.

WATER SUPPLY DURING DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue necessary orders to supply the city with water at full pressure daily for 24 hours, during the forthcoming Dewalee Holidays, commencing from the 29th instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive."

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna hoped that no burst would occur during those Holidays.

The Commissioner having stated that he had already issued orders for a proper supply of water during those days, the motion was withdrawn.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OCEANIEN.

The following passengers will sail to-day at 1-30 p. m. for Marseilles, etc., per Messageries Maritime Company's steamer Oceanien from the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 1 p. m. sharp. Dock passengers, native servants, and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 11 a. m. with all their baggage.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Paidre
Mr and Mrs Haao
Mr Duhamel
Mr Delforges
Mr Noguette
Mr D Bievenco
Mr Jamet
Mr Mandet
Mr Garnier
Mr Fournier
Mr Tite
Mr J W F Dipergue
Mrs E Norton and Ayah
Mrs Glay 2 children and nurse
Mrs Tacco
Major H T E Palmer
Mrs C L Woolcombe, child and nurse
Mr and Mrs Wheller
Mr M Ormstrong
Mr H Hoosain
Mr C Collard
Major Jackson
Mr J Condon
Mr and Mrs Buchanan and 2 children
Miss Morice
Mrs Judge and child
Mr J McJutrie

FOR PORT SAID.

Dr C Rossel
Mrs Horomitz

FOR ADEN.

Mrs Fatmabai
Mrs Kulsambai
Mrs Maneckbai
Mrs Sakinabai
Mrs Ramibai

INDIAN TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND.

THE 23rd Bombay Rifles who have been asked to be in readiness to proceed to Somaliland have now received definite orders to proceed to Aden in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge which sails this evening. The four companies of the 23rd Bombay Rifles who are stationed in Bombay near Crawford Markets, will march to the Sassoon Dock during forenoon for embarkation. The Wing comprises one company Punjab Mahomedans, one company E. Jats, one company W. Jats, and one company Rajputs; in all six officers, 400 non-commissioned officers and men, 28 public followers, and 15 private followers. The Corps will also take 6 horses, and 100 boxes of ammunition. The troops will be under the command of Major W. S. Delamain. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers who are on their way to Bombay from Mhow, are due at the Sassoon Dock at noon. They will be immediately detrained, and a fatigue party will be detailed for duty.

The strength of the regiment is 12 officers, 18 native officers, 721 men, rank and file, 77 followers, 13 chargers, 9 mules, and 200 boxes of ammunition. The men of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will be sent on board the Hardinge first and afterwards the 2nd Grenadiers to their embankment in the R. I. M. barges. They will be medically examined by Major G. S. Thomson, I. M. S. Besides the above the Hardinge conveys 1 officer, 21st Bombay Infantry; 1 native officer, and 7 men, Aden Troop; 7 men R. A. Aden Dist; 4 men, Army Hospital Corps; and 1 man and 3 followers, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. Captain R. W. C. Blair who is on leave will follow by the mail steamer on Saturday next.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Major (Comdg) W. S. Delamain 23rd Bombay Rifles, Captain A. P. Shewell, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Captain R. W. Blair, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. B. Kidd, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Lieutenant G. E. Hardi 23rd Bombay Rifles; Lieutenant W. M. P. Sargent 23rd Bombay Rifles; Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Mitchell, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Major H. S. Hazelgrove, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Major D. Baker, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Captain G. Macpherson 2nd Bomby Grenadiers; Captain A. C. Ewardes 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Captain F. L. Lloyd Jones 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieutenant E. G. S Trotter 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieutenant J. P. May, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieutenant Parker, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers: Lieutenant Marjoribanks, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieutenant Balderson, 2nd Bombay Grendiers; Lieutenant Sime, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

A JUBBULPORE correspondent states that the European and native population are alike interested in a case which has been heard in the court of the District Magistrate of Jubbulpore. It appears that a young man named Hamilton Stewart was arrested by order of the District Magistrate on a charge of having cheated Lieutenant Lewis of Jubbulpore, who, however, did not wish to prosecute. It is stated that the accused arrived at Jubbulpore some time ago, stayed at an hotel, and was introduced to members of the Narbudda Club as the Hon. Hamilton Stewart. At the Club he made the acquaintance of several people and dined with them, and had some of them to lunch at his hotel. Later on he asked Lieutenant Lewis to lend him Rs. 12 or Rs. 14 as he had run short of funds and had lost some money, promising to repay him through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. of Bombay. Mr. Lewis pressed him to take Rs. 50, and accused reluctantly took this, paid his hotel bill, and proceeded to Bombay, and from thence to Poona, where he was arrested on the order of the Jubbulpore District Magistrate. On his first appearance in Court he was unrepresented by counsel, but at the last hearing Mr. P. C. Dutt appeared for him and claimed a trial by jury. He was committed to the Sessions Court, and the Judge has just passed an order for his trial as a European British subject, and the case will be sent to the Allahabad High Court. Accused is said to have good connections in London, and his counsel is trying to communicate with them, but the accused is reluctant to have this done.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Wednesday:—The shallow depression in North Gujarat has practically filled up. Changes of pressure round the Bay are small and unimportant and the low pressure area in the Bay is apparently almost unchanged in position. Winds are decreasing in strength at Diamond Island and have increased slightly on the Madras Coast. A few light scattered showers are reported, the only rain of any importance occurring on the South Madras Coast where showers have been more general. Madras reports one and a half inches. Maximum day temperature yesterday was very largely below normal in North-West Punjab and Kashmir. The defect amounted to 12 degrees at Peshawar and Rawalpindi and eleven and half degrees at Murree. The night temperature was, however, in moderate to very large excess in the Punjab plains, Sind and Rajputana.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Ahmadi, Captain C. Hansen, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddha, reports having encountered on the 17th instant 250 miles N. E. of Socotra a cyclonic disturbance, high confused sea and wind from N. N. W.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and at Poona and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are moderate in the extreme South of the Peninsula and slight elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Secunderabad, Raipur, Khandwa and Jubulpore and 5° to 7° in defect in the Punjab. The minimum is as much as from 8° to 14° in excess in Sind and Rajputana. The temperature ranged from 96° at Khandwa and Deesa to 62° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana and at Delhi, Khandwa, Malegaon, Bombay, Bijapur, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. Humidity shows a large increase in Madras, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dwarka.

Rain.—About an inch and a half has fallen at Madras, about half an inch at Colombo, about a quarter of an inch at Negapatam, and very light showers at Khandwa and Poona.

Weather.—The cyclonic circulation of winds on the Coromandel Coast is stronger than it was yesterday and weather seems to be very unsettled to the S. F. of Madras and Negapatam in the Bay. Local rain is likely in South Madras and Ceylon

The S. S. Ockenfels from Aden encountered heavy cyclone from early hours on the 16th to about noon on the 17th between Longitudes 59 1-2° and 61° E. A hurricane was blowing during the time, and the barometer, which was read at short intervals, registered lowest corrected reading 28.57 at 0-30 P. M. on the 16th.

The S. S. Imperatrix from Aden reports having experienced a cyclonic storm of great intensity from about 4 p. m. on the 16th to about noon on the 17th, between Longitudes 38° and 61½° E. The force of the wind during the stormy weather was 8 to 12 (Beaufort's scale), the sea was very high and came in from all quarters, and heavy squalls of wind and rain prevailed. The lowest barometer reading corrected at 9 p. m. on the 16th was 29-30.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st October, 1902.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·892
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of wind.*	NNNE, E, WNW, NW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	213

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien 2,103 tons, Captain Remes, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Tirol, 1,746 tons, Captain C B de Bretford, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Sinai, 2,784 tons, Captain Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Saigon, 4th October, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Yola, 2,246 tons, Captain H E Shallis, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Orleans, 30th August, with 512 mules, 22 syces and Major C Gough as a passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1,649 tons, Captain, C Hansen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jeddah, 7th October, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bahrein, 14th October, via Linga and Jask, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Vet Major E H Hazelton, Miss M H Hershaw, 23 natives and 90 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona 2,888 tons, Captain B Cobal, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Wallner, Mr F Gonnet, Mr and Mrs Ortt and two infants Mrs Salema, Mr Nadershah Dhunjeebhoy and 11 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

2 Torpedo Boats		—
H M S Fox	Capt F S Pelham, R N	Cruiser
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears	Cruiser
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G J Baugh	Indian Marine
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	—
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	—
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Isla de Luzon		Lt-Comdr J C Colwell			American M-of-W
Shabnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Narayendas
Pachumba	544	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Phillips			P & O Co
Nerbudda	1961	Honywood			M M & Co
Kerbella	1468	Grey	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Benton	London		P & O Co
Itaura	3363	Babb			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Bengal	2733	Valentine	China	5-11	P & O Co
Rasmora	2162	Kennedy			W & A G & Co
Islanda	3360	Ard7rson			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Whitehead			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Okhla	3436	Skinner			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Craig			T M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			R S & Co
Okara	3439	F-heldrick			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Trouson			M M & Co
Yola	2246	Shallis			M M & Co
Sinai	2784	Etienne			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Colenso	2552	Stickell	Karachi	26-10	F M & Co
B	Warora	2565	Peck	Calcutta	24-10	M M & Co
D&E	Ockenfels	2314	Szywaneski	Karachi	28-10	G & Co
F	Nevasa	1945	Tyrell	Cap town	23-10	M M & Co
H&J	Aislaby	1798	Wahlqist	Fleetwood	24-10	R A Willis
K	Haidari	2390	Hill			B & P S N Co
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	24-10	H C Joosub
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Chitagong		H C Joosub
N	Ionian		Brown			Transport
	H M S Sphinx		Comdr T W Kemp			Cruiser,

30 Ton Crane.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ahmadi	1611	Hansen			B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Courland	760	Ksmail	G Ports	23-10	Shp'd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahmed	Mangalore	24-10	Do

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Ahmadi s	Hansen	Jeddah, Oct 7
22	Sinai s	Etinne	Saigon, Oct 4
	Yola s	Shallis	New Orleans, Aug 30
	Assyria s	Trouson	Bahrein, Oct 14

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Prome s	McKay	Karachi
	Parramatta s	Fox	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vindobona, Cabal, for China and Japan.
" Tirol, Bretford, for Shanghai.
" Pemba, Whitehead, for Persian gulf.
" Oceanien, Remes, for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Fulwell, for Hamburg and etc.,
" Haidari, for Persian gulf.
" Ahmadi, for Jeda.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17—Strs. Maharani, Kum Sang, Ras Dara, Vortigern and Bhundara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Arrived from
19	Rheinfels	Bremen
18	Scindia	Bombay

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 18th.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. China arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. R. Rubattino from Bombay to Naples and Genoa left Aden yesterday evening.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—20 cases condiments, H P Sethna and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nankin s—391 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 700 cwt cotton seed, J A Begbie and Co; 407 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sinai s—25 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.
Oceanien s—2 pots rosa oil, J H E Obedinaa.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 90 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 12 cwt mother of pearl shells, S Bhimjee; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—1,001 cwt myrabollams, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunolly s—150 cwt grain, H Kanjee; 201 cwt mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 450 cwt rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 120 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram and Co; 1,500 cwt gingellyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 6,426 cwt rapeseed, 3,999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fulwell s—275 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,246 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 2,007 cwt mowraseed, David Sassoon and Co; 358 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tirol s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Mazagon s—350 bales twist, J David; 1 bundle carpets, M M Afshar; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 850 bales twist, N J Abraham; 2,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 tons old iron, Teyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tirol s—200 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.
Mazagon s—20 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 45 cwt sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 32 cwt bysabole Nariman Maneckjee.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

THE transport Ionian, Captain John Brown, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday afternoon, from South Africa, with troops on board, entered the Prince's Dock at one o'clock yesterday. The troops were landed, and despatched to Deolali in three troop trains. Thence the "J." Battery, R. H. A., will proceed to Meerut, the 3rd Hussars will be sent to Sialkote, the 2nd Royal Highlanders to Umballa, and a draft of 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment to Jhansi. The three trains left the Prince's Dock at 5-55, 9-45, and 7-30 p. m., respectively, and are timed to arrive at 6-15, 6-50, and 8-40 a. m., respectively.

THE OLDEST
THE LARGEST
THE BEST.

DON'T LET
THE COLD WEATHER
CATCH YOU UNPREPARED.

Order your BLANKETS and
WARM CLOTHING NOW
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ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated
"LALIMLI"
SERGES, FLANNELS,
TWEEDS, SHAWLS, BROAD
CLOTHS, WORSTED COAT-
INGS, &c., &c.

All guaranteed made of PURE
WOOL genuine and unadulterated.

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THE ONLY ADDRESS
FOR
Anything made of Wool.

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S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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TREACHER & Co., LD.,
Who have the largest Stock of
JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO PLATE,
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SILVER GOODS,
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THE BEST GOODS OBTAINABLE
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MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PAUSE! ORDER AND PROCURE.

WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

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Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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BOMBAY.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.
RAILWAY CIGARETTES.

A picture of known Beauties given away as prize for 25 Railway Front pieces when returned to undersigned.

Selection to be made out of four pictures offered for Prizes.

Pictures on view at
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Next to Crawford Market, Bombay.
DELICIOUS CEYLON TEA IN TINS.

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DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902.

ELECTRIC TRAMS AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

IN view of the report published the other day as to the relations existing between the Corporation and the Bombay Telephone Company in respect of the installation in Bombay of an electric tramway service it is interesting to note what is the situation so far as the Government Telegraphs are concerned. It would appear—though the question is a wide one—that in respect of the telephones the Corporation have the whip-hand. They can refuse to grant a renewal of the lease after its expiry, unless the Telephone Company see their way to make such alterations as the Corporation demand in the way of laying underground cables where overhead wires might be considered dangerous in view of the installation of the electric trolley system. But with the telegraphs such is not the case; indeed the position appears to be entirely reversed. The contingency of Electric Tramways has been provided for by a short Act passed in 1887—the Electricity Act. In this Act Government reserve to themselves the right of making rules to prevent undue interference or other contingencies of a character which might be considered objectionable arising out of the introduction of a system of electric light and power. This Act makes Government completely masters of the situation. It appears from the wording of Rule 83 that should ramifications of the two systems—the Telegraph and the new Electric Light or Power Company—occur, Government will have the supreme right of veto. How far they will exercise this right will, of course, depend upon circumstances. At present no negotiations have passed between the parties concerned in the present instance, and it is not likely that Government will display their policy upon the question until a definite scheme has been formulated as to where the electric tramway system will penetrate, and how far the telegraphs will be affected. The difficulty primarily, so far as the telegraphs are concerned, is not the question of damage to life and public safety.

The first question that arises is the interference with the telegraph system; and the matter is further involved when it is borne in mind that no interference will occur between the two systems unless they are running parallel. With a varying current or voltage in the electric tramway wires the induction would be great and the interference with the Telegraph current serious. If it were so serious as to materially affect the business of the Telegraph, Government would have the right to insist on such alteration of the tramway system such as would obviate this interference with Telegraph communication. On the other hand should the wires of the two systems cross there would be no induction, and the Telegraph wires would be consequently unaffected except in case of a break or of contact between the two wires by some accident. But it is here that the danger to the public arises, and where the necessity for a reciprocal agreement between Government and the Corporation will spring up. Even if the Telegraph had not been protected from interference by the Act already referred to, it would be a very curious state of affairs were the Corporation to make the same demand upon Government as has been presented to the Telephone Company. But as the matter stands Government will be perfectly justified in laying the whole onus of the protection of the public on the Corporation. They were first in the field, they have legal powers to safeguard their interests, there is absolutely no reason why they should go out of their way to satisfy any demands which the Corporation may make. And thus there is little likelihood when electric traction is installed that Government will go to the expense and trouble required to place their wires underground. Should they be inclined to make the way plainer for the Corporation by instituting underground cables where they are considered necessary it seems fairly obvious that Government will demand substantial compensation. In one way it would seem that the Corporation are fighting against their own interests in view of the situation of affairs. There are mechanical remedies, for instance, which would obviate all danger, and thus do away with the objections which Government must perforce raise in the case of the two systems clashing. Instead of the earth return system at present in use there seems no reason why the overhead return wire used in English and Continental cities should not be adopted by the Telephone Company. At any rate if that were done it would save much expense on the part of the Telephone Company, and it is doubtful whether there would be any great loss of efficiency.

So far as the public safety is involved it seems a roundabout method of settling the difficulty by asking either Government or the Telephone Company to bury their wires in a city which apparently is not fitted for a service of under-ground cables. European cities have found means to obviate danger; even Calcutta at length has procured a device which for some months at any rate has worked satisfactorily and well. Why then should not Bombay also endeavour to secure a mechanical appliance just as effective? If it did so it would save an immense amount of time and expense, and possibly of litigation. We cannot say how far the Telephone Company, who are the licensees of Government in the matter of electrical power, will come under the protection of Government, when the reciprocal relations between the Company and the Corporation are decided. It is not without the bounds of possibility, however, that the Corporation may find that another difficulty will arise on this point, and if such be the case the Corporation will probably find it worth their while to forego in some instances the demands which they have made. That is the situation as gathered from information supplied to us. The Eastern Telegraph Company whose interests to some extent will also be involved are not in the happy position of Government in the matter. They have power, of course, to land on the island of Bombay, but in case their interests are seriously affected by the new system of tramways, it seems probable that they would have to bear the loss on the one hand and on the other make the remedial alteration. That at any rate is the view of the matter one would take after the perusal of a recent decision upon litigation between a cable company and a tramway company in Cape Town. One would be inclined to say from the experience of other towns who have solved the question of electric tramways satisfactorily that it would be worth the while of the Corporation to relax somewhat their present attitude, and to make the question of legal right give way to some extent at least to expediency. It might mean economy in the long run without sacrificing the safety of the public, and at any rate it would greatly simplify the present tension which exists between the parties concerned.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE many attempts which have been made in recent years to conquer the difficulties attendant upon the discovery of the North Pole have resulted in many interesting additions to Arctic science. Our knowledge of the ice-bound regions of the Pole has been doubled within the last half dozen years, and it would be invidious to say that one nation has contributed to this general fund of new information any more than any other. Since Nansen made his voyage in the Fram, Andree has met his fate amongst the Polar ice, Messrs. Jackson and Harmsworth combined have been responsible for expedition which, if unsuccessful, added greatly to much needed Arctic experience and knowledge, Lieutenant Peary has returned with spoils of the ice-bound lands within the Arctic Circle, and, lastly, Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin, whose endeavours to plant the Stars and Stripes at the Pole have been just as unsuccessful as the attempts of all his predecessors to reach the coveted goal, has reaped a full harvest of knowledge and experience, and d[illegible] a great deal to pave the way for other explorers or for himself on the occasion of a future voyage of discovery. The difficulties surrounding the conquest of the Pole have lent the work an added charm, and have filled the minds of would-be explorers and their stay-at-home counsellors with many and varied conjectures, some of them as remarkable for the extent of imagination displayed in them and wild improbability as for any other feature. Some have said that when the Pole is conquered it will be by means of the balloon. Poor Andree's fate is not, however, likely to stimulate further enterprise in that direction. Some have pointed to the flying-machine as the only solution of the problem, but apparently the flying machine is as far off as the Pole. Others have descanted on the merits of the motor-car, and there are not a few who have suggested the use of the submarine.

As a rule, and with the exception of Andree only one of the most intrepid of those who have yet braved the terrors of Polar ice, these conjectures and suggestions have been the emanations of mere visionaries who doubtless dread the cold and frost of an English or European winter as much as any of their neighbours, and who would shudder at the possibility of an excursion beyond latitude 60° N. But whether or no there be any truth or any value in any single one of the dozens of outre suggestions which have been rife in recent years, it is interesting to note that those who have most right to give an opinion on the subject utterly scout them. "If the Pole is to be reached at all," says Mr. Baldwin who returned only three weeks ago from polar regions after a voyage of discovery lasting over fifteen months, "it must be through the medium of the sledge." And this statement is corroborated by Lieutenant Peary who reached England only a few days previously after having made a journey very similar to that of Mr. Baldwin. Here is a shock to those who have expended so much brain tissue on imaginative conjecture. The sledge—the method used a century ago—is to be the medium which the future discoverer of the Pole will use to get there. Mr. Baldwin did a vast amount of useful work before the impassable ice prevented him from going forward any further. He erected storehouses and filled them with stores, he took hundreds of pictures and photos, and he proved without a doubt that the much vaunted theory of the open Arctic sea was based upon a fallacy, that such a sea does not exist nor could it possibly exist. But of all the work he did, perhaps the most useful was the erection of the storehouses, each of which means another stage north the next time an explorer undertakes the task of finding the Pole. And in these storehouses lies Mr. Baldwin's personal hope for the future. He does not intend that the many privations, excitements, sufferings, and discomforts of the past fifteen months shall end his explorations in the Arctic. He is determined still to place the flag of his country at the Pole, and he seems the sort of man to do it. The story of his experiences should make an interesting volume, and when his efforts are concluded, whether or no they end in success, they will make enthralling reading.

GERMANY AND THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

THOUGH we would prefer Germany to leave the Yangtse valley rigorously alone there is nothing to occasion alarm in the statements made by the "North-German Review" and wired out by Reuter. To obtain a promise from China that she will not concede to any power any military or special advantage in the Yangtse valley, infringing the principle of the Open Door policy, is not inconsistent with the terms of the Anglo-German agreement of two years ago. In that agreement, it will be within the recollection of our readers, the two Powers laid it down as a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agreed to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence. So that the action indicated in the announcement does not go beyond the four walls of that agreement. At the same time it will be remembered, England and Germany agreed not to make any use of their existing complications to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions and to direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire. Under that stipulation, if no other, Germany is bound to withdraw her garrison from Shanghai. Her proposal will have the utmost approval of Great Britain, for in March last year replying to a question by Lord Spencer, Lord Lansdowne stated that Government recognised the binding nature of existing treaty obligations, and with regard to commercial and economical questions we desired to derive what is commonly known as the policy of the Open Door, adding that within those particular spheres where preferential rights have been accorded to certain Powers there should be equality of opportunity for all other Powers concerned.

A GRANT-IN-AID OF Rs. 500 has been sanctioned to the Mess of the Volunteer Officers attending the Delhi Durbar.

WE learn that several Arab Chiefs from the Aden Hinterland will attend the Delhi Durbar as guests of the Governor of Bombay.

THE return of Mrs. Annie Besant from England has been deferred. She is not likely to arrive at Benares before December. Another anonymous donation of Rs. 6,000 has been received through her in aid of the Central Hindu College.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 6th September, 1902, was Rs. 1,679 being a decrease on corresponding week of last year by Rs. 657. The total earnings from 1st July to 6th September, 1902, was Rs. 28,840, being an increase on corresponding period of last year by Rs. 7,586.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 6th September, 1902, was Rs. 7,582 being a decrease on corresponding week of last year by Rs. 409. The total earnings from 1st July to 6th September, 1902, was Rs. 85,475, being an increase on corresponding period of last year by Rs. 19,515.

MR. JUSTICE LEACH in Penang sent a native witness to prison recently for three months for perjury. The evidence produced facts which caused Mr. Justice Leach to say "You've either committed perjury or forgery, which?" Witness equivocated and evaded and finally finished up by saying: "As Your Lordship chooses." His Lordship chose three months.

FEW remain of the vast army of Colonial Coronation visitors. Sir Edwin Smith, who, with Mr. H. Allerdale Grainger, the Agent-General, represented South Australia at the great ceremony in Westminster Abbey, started with Lady Smith on their return journey to Adelaide by the last mail. They will have as a fellow passenger Mr. Justice Hood, of Victoria. The Dean of Perth, West Australia, will follow by the next boat.

THE announcement that Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. for South Tyrone, and erstwhile Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, and founder of the new land movement in Ireland, is moving about in the company of Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P. for Cork and the founder of the United Irish League, suggests to old Parliamentarians a strange contrast with the relations of the two honourable members in the stormy days of the Home Rule campaign. Mr. Russell and his solitary Liberal Unionist companion from Ireland, Sir Thomas Lea, at that time sat together on the benches behind Mr. Gladstone, and they never rose to address the House of Commons without being received by a storm of jeers from Mr. William O'Brien and his Nationalist colleagues. Remarks made "sotto voce" were often such as to raise angry retorts across the narrow gangway on the Liberal side, and on several occasions the Speaker had to protect Mr. Russell from the abuse hurled upon him from the Nationalist quarter.

MR. DOOLY's monologue on Progress in a recent number of the New York "Journal" exhibits the philosopher in his most caustic mood. "What's it [mechanical science] done f'r th' wur-rld? says ye. It's done ivrything. It's give us fast ships and an autymatic h'ist f'r th' hod, an' small flats an a taste iv solder in th' peaches. If annybody says the wur-rld ain't better off thin it was, tell him that a masheen has been invinted that makes honey out iv pethrotyum. If he asts ye why they ain't anny Shakespeares to-day, say: 'No but we no longer make sausages be hand.'" Mr. Dooley ends his reflections on Progress with a very characteristic piece of gnomic wisdom:—"I sometimes wondher whether pro-gress is anny more thin a kind iv a shift. It's like a merry-go-round. We get up on a speckled wooden horse, an' th' mechanical planny plays a chune, an' away we go, hollerin'; We think we're thravelling like th' divvle, but th' man that doesn't care about merry-go-rounds knows that we will come back where we were."

PUBLIC departments have their classic jokes going round for years in the circumscribed world of officialdom without getting into print. Thus they have the charm of novelty when, eventually, they are made public, even though they may have been told against many successive heads of departments before the one on whom publicity finally fathers them. The really very funny story told at the Postal and Telegraph Congress is an instance of this. When Mr. Austen Chamberlain—so the story runs—had closed his first visit as Postmaster-General to St. Martin's-le-Grand, he was told that he had not seen a certain important, if aged, head of department. Mr. Chamberlain at once took pains to repair his involuntary omission, with a small suite of postal cicerones, he reached the old gentleman's room. Its occupant was discovered fast asleep in his armchair. "The Postmaster-General to see you, sir," said one of the minor officials nudging his slumbering chief. "God bless my soul," said the dear old boy, starting up and rubbing his eyes, "how do you do, Mr. Raikes?".

MR. STOPFORD BROOKE after an interval of several years has followed up his critical examination of Tennyson's work with a similar volume on Browning. Browning will always no doubt require a commentator more than Tennyson, and although a good many have already tried their hand at the task, it will be generally admitted that none is better qualified for it than Mr. Stopford Brooke. His book is an admirable example of what scholarly and sympathetic criticism should be; and the arrangement of the subject, which in the case of Robert Browning is no simple matter, is well conceived and lucidly carried out. Mr. Stopford Brooke examines successively Browning's attitude to Nature, Human Life, Womanhood, Art, Love, and Passions other than Love, and devotes special chapters to the chief poems or groups of poems. Some surprise may perhaps be caused by the warmth of Mr. Stopford Brooke's admiration for "Balaustion." It may be true as he avers that "one would easily fall in love with her, like those sensitive Princes in the 'Arabian Nights,' who hearing only of the charms of a princess, set forth to find her over the world"; but to say that "among the women whom Browning made Balaustion is the crown," will surely summon champions of Pompilia and half a score other Browning women?

SOME BRITISH SPAS.

BATH.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

WHEN the Virginia creeper glows crimson on the brown stone faces of the circuses and crescents squares and parades of Nash's city, when the great trees in the gardens and squares, and the woods on the rim of the verdant cup which holds the town, change their green livery of summer for the gold and brown of autumn, when most of the other British Spas are cutting down their establishments, and are preparing to hibernate, then Bath tunes its violins and waxes its polished floors, flings open its doors, and calls to the fashionable world to come and be healed. Not that its hot waters lose any of their healing powers in the summer heats, for the patients in the various hospitals in the town are boiled into health just as effectually in the Dog Days as at Christmas time; and not that Bath is not beautiful in the months of the roses, for church parade in the Victoria Park of a sunny summer morning, when the great horse-chestnut trees canopy the broad road with their boughs, and the sloping lawns twinkle with the gay colours of ladies' dresses and sunshades, and in the background the curve of the Royal-crescent stands amber against the cobalt of the sky, would tempt the brush of any artists, and the Sydney Gardens of a midsummer night, when the electric lights are jewels amid the trees, and the moonlight is on the stone bridges across the canal and the band is playing in its little pavilion, are a charming setting, which it wants but the hoops and the periwigs, the patches, the powder, the fans and canes and snuffboxes to fill. But in spite of statistcs, which always prove that the particular town regarding which they are compiled has the most perfect climate in the world, most people, writes Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis in the "Pall Mall Gazette," look on Bath as a steaming pan during the hottest months of the year, and the well-to-do seekers for a "cure" only see the town in its autumn, winter, and spring garb.

BEAUTIFUL BATH.

Bath is beautiful, however, at any season. The two architects, father and son, who built the city of to-day under the eye of Beau Nash, who should surely share with Bladud the swineherd the honour of a seat overlooking the King's Bath, had a fine eye for effect, and the curves and circles of grey-yellow stone with which they scored the green amphitheatre of the hills are so interspersed with lawn and garden and park that there is but little monotony of form or colour though the red roofs of the newest of the hotels, the Empire, form a startling note of colour in the quiet harmony of greens and grays. In gardens and park the chestnuts and cedars spread wide, the magnolias cover some of the house fronts with cool, broad leaves and great white blossoms, and everywhere the plainness of the stone is softened by a screen of creepers. There is a sense of stateliness—a little faded, perhaps—and a reminiscence of the warm beauty of southern Europe in Bath which are scarcely to be conveyed in words.

Bath has been, and is, a town of revivals. The elderly gentlemen of sixty, Anglo-Indian veterans many of them, who settle down in the town to enjoy the soft climate, to play strict whist or bridge at the club, and to escort their daughters to the concert and balls in the great room by the Roman baths, sign a twenty-one years' lease for a flat-faced house with a classic portico to the dore in sure faith that Bath will see them over their eightieth birthday, and the Bath climate generally fulfils their expectations. The town itself has had many revivals in its eighteen hundred years of life. When the Roman baths had their thousand bathers a day the authorities of the period must have been much gratified, and it is quite possible that an inscription on metal treasured in the museum, which is variously described as a curse on a slave and a Roman lady's votive tablet, was really a little advertisement issued by the Baths Committee of the second century. There was also the revival of the eighteenth century, and now, in the twentieth century, the town is once more asserting its right to take a high place among the spas of the world.

Hard by the Abbey church, up the worn front of which the souls of men in stone climb ladders to Paradise, are the centres of healing and gaiety and municipal activity. Obelisques, statues, stone buildings with classic facades, Greek and Latin inscriptions on tablets, bathing-houses old and bathing-houses new, art galleries, institutions, hotels, all stand in a clump within a stone's-throw of the waters of the Avon, where they flow under a stone perversion of the Rialto bridge, and sing cheerfully as they pour over weir. The pump-room, which is "nobly proprotioned"—for all the guide-books say so—and which contains a statue of a fat benefactor, Beau Nash's portrait in his double-chinned days, a bar at which hot water with the taste of iron in it is served out, chairs and settees carefully corded off in order that the drinkers may digest their water at their ease, a window from which a view may be had of the disused King's bath, and all the illustrated papers, is next door to the Roman Promenade where in a concert room, also "nobly proprotioned," a very admirable band of picked musicians plays twice a day, and where the floor is as smooth and slippery as any dancer can wish, where there are reading and chess rooms, and from the corridor of which the promenaders can look down on the old Roman baths with an illuminated fountain spurting up from the centre of the largest stretch of steamy water. There is a museum in the basement of the promenade, a picture gallery over the way in the great block of the Guildhall buildings, and the Institute, a little grey classical temple with some crumbling relics of statuary outside its doors as baits to lure the stranger inside, stands above some beautifully-kept gardens on the site of the lower assembly rooms. The upper ones, further up the hill, are extant, and serve as a Presbyterian church on Sunday. The theatre, a little stone building, with a fried-fish shop and a public house with a bust of Garrick as its sign tucked away under its wing, is to be found in a diminutive market-place facing a smaller music hall. At present the theatre is being repaired, but for ten or eleven months out of the year its doors are open, and the amateurs of Bath, who are celebrities in the world of unprofessional players, have their yearly week of fame there. Bristol, possibly as one of the benefits of its recent discovery, has a large theatre than Bath, and draws away some of the theatre goers of the Abbey town; but Bath, from the time of the Kembles, always has been a theatrical town, and even though its playhouse be a small one it cherishes great memories of its past.

VANISHED GREATNESS.

Indeed Bath is very kind to the memory of its vanished great people. It puts up busts and portraits of them in its public rooms, it erects obelisks to record Royal visits, it sets neat little tablets on the houses where authors and poets lived, it gave Beau Nash a funeral procession in which all the charity children of the town walked two and two, and the masters of the ceremonies followed the bier weeping, and it felt that the memory of good Queen Charlotte, who held daily receptions at the Assembly Rooms during her stay in the town, could not be perpetuated by the fixing of a tablet by any ordinary person; therefore the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs went in state, in their gilded carriages, to perform the ceremony at the request of the Mayor of Bath.

The hostelries of Bath have always had a good name. It was at the White Hart, hard by the baths, that Mr. Pickwick and his friends stayed, and on the side of the old posting inn now stands the Grand Pump Room Hotel, a house with a reputation for comfort, which is, however, now temporarily closed. The York House, in the upper town, has been the principal rival of the hotel next door to the baths for a century or more. Now Messrs. Spiers and Pond have come into the field of competition, and on a pillard terrace above the Institute gardens have built a handsome hotel after the newest model and with every modern improvement.

Fashion, natural beauty, a southern climate, the talent of architects, have all aided Bath to take a secure position among the successful healing towns of the world; but her hot waters, which gush steaming from the earth, first brought fortune to the town, and have always brought it back again when Bath seemed to be falling on evil days. The bathing establishment now is well abreast of the times, and Bath has not been to conservative to learn lessons from Continental spas.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

NEED FOR EQUITABLE TREATMENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question on the subject stated that so far as the British Government was aware no agreement has yet been concluded between Russia and Persia whereby British and Indian goods imported into Persia are unfavourably treated in regard to the Customs. An arrangement has been made between Turkey and Persia providing for the most favoured nation treatment in the matter of Customs. During the Persian Vizier's visit to England the opportunity was taken to represent the importance of British commercial interests receiving equitable treatment.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

BRITISH POLICY AND STRATEGY.

[illegible]LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The "Morning Post" regrets the lack of harmon[illegible] between Policy and Strategy as regards Afghanistan. The former is contemplating the defence of the Northern Frontier of Afghanistan, while the latter is limiting itself to the defence of the Indian Frontier.

The solution of the problem arising from the further Russian advance ought to be elaborated long beforehand. The Russian communication foreshadows a more categorical one at some future date.

The "Standard" says that the request for an exchange of communications between frontier officials as regards the maintenance of order, the construction of roads, etc., is not inconsistent with the existing agreement, but the question of adequate guarantees regarding limitations offers an abiding difficulty.

The "Chronicle" says that the safest policy is to keep Russia at arm's length as long as possible, and hopes that the Government will make no change in the status quo without the strongest reasons.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE GERMAN STIPULATION.

THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The "Norddeutsche Review" prints an article on the evacuation of Shanghai, which states that Germany had proposed to China that the latter should bind herself not to concede to any Power in the Yangtse Valley any military or special advantages infringing the principle of the "Open Door" policy. China expressed her willingness to accept the proposal.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

THE REMOVAL OF GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

A conference of British Indians was held to-day.

Sir William Wedderburn, Messrs. William Caine and Dadabhai Naoroji, and seventy others were present.

Mr. Naoroji said that the law of the late Transvaal Government dealing with the Indians were unworthy of a civilized nation. Their abolition was anticipated after the war, but instead they are more rigorously enforced.

It has been resolved to petition Parliament for remedying the grievances.

AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking, in describing a journey through Manchuria, testifies that the country is absolutely dominated by Russia which has built and populated thriving cities along the whole Railway. Russia is faithfully executing her promises of evacuation, but this means the withdrawal of the garrisons from the cities to hugh barracks outside.

The "Times" prints an article which accepts as a permanency the occupation, remarking that "hard words are inadvisable where they are unavailing". The article advises the establishment of a Consul, General at Mukden to watch British treaty rights.

GERMAN DUTIES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Reichstag, in defiance of the resolute speech by Count Buelow, has adopted the Committee's report, fixing the duties on rye above the Government's proposals.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

The "Morning Post" says that the publication of the text of the Chinese Treaty deepens the sense of Sir James Mackay's great service.

THE U. S. COAL STRIKE.

CLOSE OF THE DISPUTE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

The American Miners' Convention has declared the strike terminated.

LORD ACTON'S LIBRARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. John Morley has presented Lord Acton's Library to Cambridge University.

SOMALILAND.

The Government knows nothing of previous reverses in Somaliland.

MR. SEDDON succeeded in obtaining from Mr. Chamberlain the promise of a Commission to inquire into the condition of the Fiji Islands, an Archipelago and Crown colony that the pushful New Zealand Premier is very anxious to annex to his own dominions. Nearly thirty years have passed since the group was ceded to the British Crown in the person of the late Lord Rosmead by the ex-cannibal King Thakombau.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 10.

The tent camp of the Commander-in-Chief, covering 250 feet by 120 feet, has made a rapid progress, and is now the most advanced portion of the Durbar preparations. The Chief's quarters are approached by a carriage drive (now being steam-rolled) bordered on either side by a fifty feet wide garden. Immediately in front of the Camp is a circular grass plot round which the road runs. In the centre of this plot is erected the saluting flag-staff. Lord Kitchener's Camp consists of six large tents grouped together with connecting passages between. There is a large, lofty, and well-ventilated reception room, 58 feet long by 40 feet wide. The poles are decorated in white enamel and relieved with heavy bosses of gold. The internal roofing is of gold and blue, with drapings of crimson. On each of the four sides are three Mogul arches in gold and dark blue, giving access to various other apartments. Floors have been boarded and will be covered by rich carpets. Opening from and at the back of the reception tent is a dining room of similar dimensions, decorated in the same way. This handsome room will be capable of dining sixty people. In addition there is a smoking room, together with four suites of private apartments. At the back are numerous kitchens and other offices.

Adjacent to Lord Kitchener's quarters are those of the Lieute[illegible]nant-Generals in command of the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, each providing accommodation for 100 guests. These are also equally well advanced. The furnitur[illegible] and fittings are expected to arrive shortly.

THE DUKE OF CON[illegible]NAUGHT'S STATE SALOO[illegible]

Acting upon instructions recently received from the Government the East Indian Railw[illegible]y Company have now in course of construction at th[illegible]eir Lelloah works a specially designed saloon carriage for the use of their Royal Highness the Duke and [illegible]Duchess of Connaught during their Indian visit. From w[illegible]hat can be at present learned, the State conveyance w[illegible]ill be somewhat on the lines of the one at present u[illegible]sed by the Viceroy, and will be completed some time a[illegible]bout the middle of next month. There will be one saloo[illegible] for the Duke and another for the Duchess. A specia[illegible] feature in the dining saloon will be that instead o[illegible] having one long table there will be several small ones constructed so as to seat four or six at a sitting, and at the end of this compartment will be a thoroughly equipped kitchen and scullery. The whole will be built with every view to climatic conditions, with pannelling emblematic of Indian art and furniture of the most modern Oriental designs.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The northern army at the Delhi manœuvres will have with it as Chaplains the Revds. L. E. Cox, C. E. D Coetlogon, and W. G. Burroughs, and also the Revd. Fathers Huges and Bernardine. The southern army will have the Revds. T. E. F. Cole, P. D. Johnson, H. G. Foster, and the Revd, Father H. Norman.

Captain Barrett, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be orderly officer to Brigadier-General Abbott a the manœuvres.

Captains P. Burlton and A. Irvine, of the Punjab Commission, will be on the staffs of the General Officers commanding Northern and Southern Forces, respectively, at the Delhi Manœuvres.

PROTECTION AGAINST PLAGUE.

INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS.

For the protection of Delhi against plague medical inspection of passengers is to be started at once at the railway stations of Umballa, Sanepas Rohtak, Rewari, and Ghaziabad.

A Calcutta correspondent states the Bengal Chiefs are much concerned to learn from the 'Englishman' of the 14th instant that their camp is to be located eight miles away from the Durbar Hall at Delhi. A memorial is being prepared and signed by the Chiefs to be shortly submitted to the Government of Bengal with a view to have their grievances removed, either by an extension of the railway up to that camp or by assigning to the camp a more convenient site within three or four miles from the urbar Hall. The official Delhi Coronation Durbar Map corrected up to 1st July shows the Bengal Chiefs in a situation just as near the Camp as most of the other Chiefs' camps and a good deal nearer than some.

THE PUNJAB SECRETARIAT.

CLOSING OF THE OFFICE AT SIMLA

The Punjab Secretariat closes at Simla to-day prior to the transfer of the Punjab Government headquarters to Lahore for the winter.

GUNS FOR SOMALILAND.

POONA, OCTOBER 22.

Two maxim guns were despatched to Bombay this afternoon. A train of guns will be taken to Somaliland as part of the equipment of the second Bombay Grenadiers.

The Maxim guns which were despatched from Poona for Somaliland to-day belongs to the Shropshire Light Infantry. The machine was sent with 20,000 rounds of ammunition.

THE TEA WAREHOUSE RING.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 20th instant, states :—In connection with the attempt of buyers of tea in London to break the warehouse ring it is announced that the Gun Warehouse has reduced its charges two pence per chest.

BACK FROM THE WAR.

UNEMPLOYED EX-SOLDIERS.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN HYDE PARK.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daly News" cables :—

The reservists and time-expired men, who have been out of employment since their return from the war, are holding demonstrations in Hyde Park to discuss their grievances. They are receiving much public sympathy, and the apathy of the War Office is being severely criticised.

INDIAN TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Graham Gow, the New Zealand trade representative, has arrived in Calcutta to make enquiries with the object of establishing trade with India.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRAMS FOR POONA.

COMPANY TO BE FLOATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 22.

It has been proposed to have tramways in Poona connecting the principle parts of the city and the Cantonment with the railway station. The original proposal to start tramways was made in 1895, when Mr. Lakshmandas Ragunath Sughandhi and seven other native gentlemen presented an application to the City Municipality for permission. The Municipality appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Thomson, Messrs. Patwardhan and Natu, and Rao Bahadur Kamtkar, who were in favour of the scheme of a tramway company to pay to the Municipality Rs. 500 per mile for the use of the roads; the lease of the roads to the company to be for 30 years with the option of renewal or purchase of the tramway company's property at cost price by the Municipality; three years' notice to be given before the termination of the lease. Famine and plague intervened, and the subject has been allowed to remain in abeyance for the last six years. Of those who originally mooted the scheme six have died and one is now unfortunately unable to take any active part in it on account of advancing years. It has been proposed to lay down lines from Poona railway station to the old City Jail in Sukerwar Peit passing by Sassoon Hospital, Motichowk, Budhwar Peit, and the Reay Market, with a branch line leading from Sassoon Hospital to the main and centre streets in Cantonment and a branch line to Nana and Bhowani Peits. The gauge will be two feet six inches or three feet six inches.

It is proposed to form a joint stock company with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000 raised by shares of Rs. 250 or Rs. 600 each, subscribed by residents of Poona and the general public. The above sum is required for the first line from the railway station to the old City Jail where the City Magistrates' Court is at present. For the other two lines another two lakhs will be required which will be raised later on. Most probably the motive power of the trams will be electricity which there is some talk of generating by utilising water power available in the Bhatgar lake some 40 miles away from Poona on the Satara road. In this case the streets will be lighted by electricity.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

The [illegible] case against Mr. Tilak will come on for hearing to-[illegible]morrow.

Mr. Nagpur[illegible]kar, one of the complainants in the case against M[illegible] Tilak, appeared before Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, to-day, and applied for sanction to prose[illegible]nte Mr. Tilak under Section 195 of the Indian Pe[illegible]al Code for preferring false complaint against him. The application was admitted. The Magistrate [illegible]id not issue a notice to the other side.

ACTION AGAINST THE MADRAS RAILWAY COM[illegible]ANY.

CONTRACTOR'S SUCCESSFUL CL[illegible]IM.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Justice Boddam delivered judgment in the Madras High Court to-day in a case in which Mr. J. H. Wall, contractor, sought to recover from the Madras Railway Company the sum Rs. 1,37,000 for work and labour done under contracts on the Cannanore-Azikhal extension of the Madras Railway and for damages sustained.

His Lordship found that only one of the contracts was repudiated and abandoned by the plaintiff, that the other two contracts were wrongfully and without sufficient cause terminated by the defendants, who closed the works. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 18,395-5-5 in the aggregate for damages and for the amount found to be due to him for work and labour done.

On the question of costs raised by Mr. Daly, his Lordship held that the plaintiff had been actually driven into court and could have done nothing to minimise same. Although plaintiff assessed his claim at a high figure his Lordship did not think it was done fraudulently or improperly, but perhaps in a somewhat excessively sanguine spirit. The plaintiff was, therefore, allowed costs in the suit.

MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

The South Indian Railway mail train due in Madras at 7-45 a.m. to-day did not arrive until this afternoon owing to a derailment at Papanasam between Tanjore and Kumbakonam.

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

ADDRESSES TO STUDENTS.

Lord Ampthill has been particularly happy in his addresses to students. He followed up the admirable one delivered at Ernakulam College a few days ago by another to the students of the Maharaja College at Trevandrum equally appropriate to his audience. His remarks on debating societies and debating drawn from his own experience as president of the Eton Society and the Oxford Union were particularly opposite. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore continues to impress all by the warmth of the reception he is according to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

POONA, OCTOBER 22.

The 1st Bombay Lancers will leave Poona en route for Desa and Rajkot on the morning of the 27th instant.

The 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry will march from Sirur so as to reach Poona on the morning of the 27th instant.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Consequent on the withdrawal of the 3rd Brahmans the 20th Bombay Infantry will return to the Bombay Command and be located at Poona.

The 31st Punjab Infantry joined the Chitral relieved force at Mirga last Monday, and the whole force arrived at Darora yesterday, all well.

A CREMATORIUM FOR CALCUTTA.

MEETING OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

This evening at a largely-attended meeting of the leading European inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Royal Exchange Buildings in support of the projected crematorium, resolutions in fovour of the scheme were carried unanimously. Promise of co-operation was given from the Corporation.

THE PLAGUE IN DHULIA.

EXODUS OF THE PEOPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, OCTOBER 22.

The town of Dhulia has been almost deserted owing to plague. Complaints are made that the measures taken to check the pestilence unnecessarily harass the people. There is need of a special experienced plague officer.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Anti-plague inoculation operations are proceeding upon the whole very satisfactorily in the Punjab. Some fifteen thousand operations are now being done weekly, a number of which is likely to increase later on when the disease again begins to make its presence felt. The only localities where it has caused anything of a nature of scarce have been Sialkote and Jhelum. Everywhere else the people have welcomed the arrangements in an entirely cordial spirit as being intended for their benefit, though absence at the moment of virulent plague in their midst makes them somewhat careless of securing the protection which the treatment affords.

THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

What is understood to be the last appointment of a military officer which will be made to the Punjab Commission has been sanctioned in the selection of Lieutenant Nicolas of the 7th Bengal Lancers, who becomes Assistant Commissioner at Umballa.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION AND ISOLATION.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to bring to the notice of the general public that in view of another epidemic of plague during the cold season it will be difficult for the Municipal authorities to cope with it if the people do not co-operate with them in carrying out the necessary measures. Many attempts have been made during the past six years to control the disease, but those measures which are found useful in other countries have not been found workable here, due chiefly to the habits of the people, their surroundings, the ignorance and want of confidence in the measures adopted. Drastic measures by wholesale demolition of infected areas and opening up the city to pure air, and placing it in a better sanitary condition which would have been useful in 1896 and 1897 are now, except by slow degrees, impossible, and we must accept the situation as it is. Demolition of overcrowded and insanitary houses in one part of the city accentuates the evil in another unless dwellings are provided to replace those demolished. Plague is now endemic in Bombay. The condition of climate, the habits of the people, the condition of the soil and surroundings, poverty and filth all tend to foster the disease. Some of these conditions are unalterable, and others can only be ameliorated by constant and determined efforts on the part of the authorities to improve the sanitary surroundings of the people. Free medical aid is given to the poor at the dispensaries, and the District Registrars who are all qualified medical men have instructions to attend cases of sickness at the houses of the poor who cannot afford to pay for medical aid. The names and addresses of the medical men and dispensaries have been published in the newspapers and handbills and copies of the Section of the Act relating to births and deaths have been supplied. They have also been directed to grant free certificates in those cases, which are seen by them alive, and perform free inoculations with Haffkine's prophylactic fluid. In labour cases and in all cases of sickness amongst the female population of the poorer class we are employing nurses who give free aid at all times during day and night. The Municipality has further provided three principal infectious diseases hospitals, two for plague, the Modikhana and th[illegible] Hospitals, and one at the Arthur Road for other infectiou[illegible] Maratha [illegible] diseases. The arrangements at these hopitals are com[illegible]lete, and all classes of people are admitted, and every facility is afforded to the contacts of patients. Although the ten free dispensaries have done satisfactory work in treating thousands of persons I find from the daily mortality returns that in many cases no doctor is called in, and the patients die without any medical aid, and this fact is not brought to our notice until after the death of the patient. I do not see why such people should not report cases of plague or any other sickness to the District Registrars before the patient dies. The public are aware that the measure of compulsory removal of the plague patient is no longer in force. If they report the case the doctor will daily visit the patient, give free medical aid, arrange for the disinfection of the house and kit, and watch the health of the inmates in the house. Even if the patient does not wish for medical aid the presence of the Municipal Doctor is to their advantage as they will obtain a certificate of death free. Inasmuch as there is no fear of compulsory removal of the patient to hospital I consider that all cases should be reported by the people and the medical practitioners of the city so that we might take precautionary measures to prevent infection being spread.

I would also draw the attention of the public to the fact that what is called "isolation" is not, in the majority of cases, carried out in the strict sense of the term. This accounts to some extent for the spread of the infection and to the increase in the daily mortality figure. Under existing regulations the authorities are helpless in this matter. This important measure is practically left to the discretion of the people who are ignorant and careless of the danger. It is an established fact and all classes of people are now aware that plague is infectious and contagious, and that it is conveyed from the sick to the healthy when occupying small, dark, dirty, and overcrowded rooms. In spite of this we find many instances of so-called isolated plague patient's beds being surrounded by his relations, friends, and children, and thus courting danger. Isolation in the proper sense of the term means complete exclusion of the patient from other inmates of the house. The room which the patient occupies should be well ventilated and airy. None but the doctor, the nurse, and the servant should be allowed to visit the patient. If it is not possible to carry out isolation in this manner I would advise the people in their own interest and in the interest of the patient to remove him to hospital where every facility is given.

To those who are occupying infected houses my advice is that they should evacuate as soon as possible. Evacuation has been found to be the most successful measure, and I would strongly urge on the people the necessity of camping out in the open fields in the suburbs. Every facility is given to the poor people to live in camps free of all expense.

Being fully convinced that the success of any sanitary measure lies in the co-operation of the people I will again request all classes of people to give early information of all cases of infectious disease and thus avert further danger.

By co-operation of the people I mean the assistance of those in touch and who have influence with the people to point out that we only wish to help people to help themselves, and while giving all facilities in this direction any attempt at concealment will be rigorously dealt with, and every death for which no certificate is produced will be treated as plague. The advice then that should be given to the people should take the following directions :—

1. The disease is chiefly caused by the direct inoculation through the skin, sores, cuts, bites of parasites, abrasions of the skin, when exposed to the infective material, and should be guarded against. Sleeping in a room with an infected person or a room in which a case has occurred is dangerous.
2. Personal cleanliness is a great safeguard.
3. All earth and mud floors should be taken up and removed and replaced by fresh moorum and covered with cement stone or wood.
4. Deposits of foul refuse and accumulation of water around houses should be removed.
5. Rats may be the cause of spreading the disease, and every attempt should be made to destroy them.
6. Keep the room clean, well ventilated, and avoid overcrowding.
7. Seek advice early.
8. Evacuate infected houses.

I have, etc.,
J. K. TURNER, M. B.,
Executive Health Officer.

October 21.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT "PABANEY VILLA."

MARRIAGE festivities on a large scale have been held during the week in the families of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Gulam Husain Allana, both of them leading members of the Khoja community and mill-owners in the city. On Sunday last Miss Labbai Currimbhoy was married at "Pabaney Villa," the residence of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim at Warden Road, Breach Candy, to Mr. Abdulla Goolam Husain Allana. The marriage procession was formed at the bungalow of Mr. Rehmubhoy Allana, elder brother of Mr. Goolam Husain, at Warden Road, and about 6 p. m. went to the residence of Mr. Currimbhoy. To-morrow will be celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim to Miss Sherinbai, daughter of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, late brother of Mr. Rehmubhoy and Goolam Husain Allana. In this instance the marriage procession will be formed at "Pabaney Villa," and will go about sunset to the residence of Mr. Rehmubhoy in Wardon Road. The families of both the bride and the bridegroom are the richest in the community, and leading representatives of all the nationalities in the city were present among the processionists.

In connection with the joyful occasion in his family, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gave an evening entertainment at "Pabaney Villa" on Tuesday, which proved to be a very enjoyable one. It was attended by leading citizens of all classes and by a large number of European and native ladies. Besides being the founder of the Khoja Orphanage in Bombay, for which he contributed over a lakh of rupees, Mr. Currimbhoy maintains several charities in his community and in his native place, and takes a share in every public movement; and naturally all who appreciate his benevolent nature, and those connected with him in his business as a merchant trading largely with China, Japan, and other countries turned out to do him honour by their presence at the entertainment. The bungalow being situated on a rising ground afforded peculiar facilities for an effective illumination. The passage from the outer gateway to the porch was made brilliant by necklaces of coloured lights, incandescent and Kitson lamps, and Rutnagur's fairy lamps, while flags and bannerettes waved aloft in the extensive garden grounds. The main outlines of the bungalow and the high tower were artistically picked out with hundreds of coloured lights. The band of the Oxfordshire Regiment played selections of music near a fountain, facing the porchway, round which seats had been arranged for the accommodation of the guests. A Portuguese string band, stationed in the compound at some distance, also played at intervals. In an ante-room opposite the upper reception-hall, a number of European ladies executed piano solos; while in the room immediately below, the amusement of the phonograph was provided for the guests. In every part the bungalow was decorated and illuminated in a style of true Oriental splendour. The floral decorations of the walls were specially admired. The refreshment tables had been arranged in the garden grounds in three separate compartments, one for Europeans and Parsees, another for Mahomedans, and a third for the Hindus, the religious susceptibilities of the guests being strictly respected. The guests began to arrive soon after 8-30 p.m.; and were cordially welcomed by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Messrs. Mahomedbhoy, Fazalbhoy, and Goolam Husain, Mr. Currimbhoy's sons. Most of them, after being escorted to the upper reception rooms, preferred to view the illuminations from the open terrace over the porchway, the balconies, and the summer-house round the fountain, facing the bungalow.

Among those who had accepted invitations and were present at the entertainment were :—Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Vajaisingjee Samatsingjee, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah and sons, H. H. Aga Farookh Shah, Messrs. A. K. Leslie, Geo. C. Pliaston, C. C. James, R. R. Brunton, and L. L. Rushworth, Mr. and Mrs. Maunder, Mr. and Mrs. V. Gibbons, Messrs. F. W. Hanson and A. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Symington, Dr. and Mrs. De Monte, Professor and Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Scarpa, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Messrs. A. W. Forbes and Fairlie Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Gahagan, Mr. and Mrs. S.A. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Isac David, Messrs. P. Chrystal and G. Miller, Dr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brady, Messrs. H. C. Wright, James Leask, and R. H. Gahagan, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Barry, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hyde, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Michael, Messrs. R. Lindsay, J. J. Marsland, and R. D. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Birnie, Mr. D. Logie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Miss Brooks, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Sasson J. David, Messrs James Macdonald, S. F. Hutcheson, and H. C. E. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Abraham, Mr. J. A. D. Mc Bain, Mr., Mrs., and Miss J. M. L. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs, L. C. Brooks, Mr. S. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. James Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harrington, Messrs. G. H. W. Sexton, J. de Britto, Otto Meyer, N. W. Kemp, and W. Adams Oram, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Mc Alpin, Messrs. C. Tullock, W. G. Whyte, and F. H. De Brito, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Dr. Sidney Smith, Messrs, Douglas Bennett, D. Gostling, W. A. Chambers, Jehangir B. Petit, R. F. Malabarwalla, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Kamaria Ismalbhoy Kassum, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, A.M. Madon, and Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. H. M. Masina, Messrs. Maneckaha D. Doctor, R. P. Bharucha, N. V. Mandlik M. D. Doctor, Pherez C. Setna, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Fakirchand Premchand, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy, Gordhandas Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Merwanjee H. Mody, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Hajibboy Lalljee, C. N. Wadia, Mirza M. H. Khan, Manmohundas Ramjee, and Joomabhoy Shariff, Dr. R. R. Lukdir, Mr. Rahimtula Meherali Chinoy, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia and Amirudin Tyebjee, Dr. Ishwardas, Dr Burjorjee F. Lalli, Messrs. Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Sorabjee Pallonjee, C. M. Banajee, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Gulabchand M. Damania, Meherali M. Fakira, and Tansukhram Mansukhram, Dr. R. N. Khory, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Messrs, Muncherjee E. Morris, Merwanjee M. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Sorabjee Dadabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Perozsha M. Dalal, Mr, Mrs., and Misses Ruttonjee C. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Naserwanjee J. Kaka, Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, Mr. and Misses K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. and Mrs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dastur, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ghandy, Messrs. C. C. Yang, Pan Ming Qua, A. Chung. Wang Chenick Hin, Fung Fow, Dr. and Mrs Treasurywalla, Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall, Goostadjee R. Parakh, Valimahomed Peermahomed, Mahomed Valibhoy, and others.

THE FIGHT WITH ESCAPED CONVICTS.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent writes with reference to the recent fight with the escaped Petlad convicts :—The Rajsaheb of Dhrangadra on receiving certain information sent a party of 60 men under a Subedar to apprehend the dacoits who had escaped from the jail at Petlad. The Subedar engaged them near Halwad. Shots were exchanged in which six Dhrangadra men were wounded, the Subedar being severely injured in his thigh. The wounded were taken to hospital. Two of the dacoits were also wounded but escaped towards the Runn of Cutch. The Rajsaheb led the party for about six miles.

THE black charger which Lord Dundonald rode into Ladysmith on the raising of the siege has been taken by his Lordship to Canada, and is ridden by him in Ottawa on his early morning rides. A correspondent says that the horse, which is a magnificent animal, has become one of the sights of the Dominion capital.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

MADAME ZOLA'S STORY.

FRENCH INVESTMENT ABROAD.

GENERAL FRATER'S DISMISSAL.

PARIS, OCTOBER 3.

THE "Echo de Paris" states that Mme. Zola does not know that she is a widow, as her condition still necessitates the utmost precautions. It is probable that she will not be informed of the death of her husband for a few days. Mme. Zola was able, however, the journal says, to give the following account of the disaster :—"We returned home from Brussels in the afternoon, and intended to rise early in order to give directions to the workmen who were coming to execute some repairs in the bedroom. I do not remember exactly what happened. We went to bed as usual, but in the middle of the night I awoke feeling unwell. I turned on the electric light, but my feet had hardly touched the floor when I felt terribly weak, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I was able to reach the bathroom. In a moment I felt better, and came back to bed. My husband was not asleep, and I began scolding my little dog, which, during my short absence, had installed itself in my place. A few moments later I thought I heard my husband complaining, and I said to him, 'Emile are you unwell?' 'Oh, it is nothing,' he replied; 'but you do not seem to be sleeping either.' 'No,' I said; 'but if you are not well I will wake the servants.' 'No,' he answered 'there is no need to wake them.' I then saw him get half out of bed, as if looking for his slippers, and was about to tell him I would ring for assistance. But he did not move. I heard him gasping like a dying man, and I could not speak a word. I then fainted away, and I cannot remember anything more." When she came completely to herself, Mme. Zola asked: "Is Zola here? Is he dead?" "No," was the reply, "he has been taken away; he requires air." "Tell me the truth," she persisted. "No, madame calm yourself." This was all that was said, a medicine being then brought to the patient. Dr. Defaud, who gave this account to a reporter of the "Echo de Paris," also told him that Mme. Zola owed her life to the fact that she had been able to reach the bathroom and there inhale the fresh air from the window, which was half open. Her convalescence, he added, would take a fortnight. The "Echo de Paris" further states that M. Gerard analyzed the blood which he took from M. and Mme. Zola and the dog, and in each case detected the presence of carbonic oxide in considerable quantities. There was, however, decidedly more in M. Zola's blood than in that of his wife or the dog. The analysis, therefore, proves that death was caused by asphyxia, due to the inhalation of carbonic acid gas. M. Francois Coppee, interviewed by a representative of the "Gaulois," said that though he had been divided from M. Zola by politics, he was glad at this hour to remember their former friendship. The "Aurore" announces that the "Ligue des Droits de l'Homme" is opening a subscription for the erection of a monument to M. Zola.

A circular published by the French Foreign Ministry gives an idea of the enormous annuities paid to wealthy nations like England and France by those borrowing. Thus, French capitalists, large and small, have investments abroad amounting to exactly 1,200 millions sterling, bringing in an annual interest of 45 millions. Large as it is, this sum is but half England's income from foreign (and Colonial) investments, which bring in £90,000,000 a year. These figures are not of mere academic interest to the public, but explain why among wealthy nations imports must always be in excess of exports. With the present attempts to revive Protection in England, this fact is one that should be known by every elector. France's largest creditor by far is, as everybody will guess, Russia. The fireworks of Cronstadt and Toulon have brought in to Russia £280,000,000 of French money, a larger sum than the 1870 war indemnity. In lending this sum to Russia, French capitalists as it now turns out have given hostages to peace. It is now France's interest for Russia not to become bellicose and [illegible]. Large [illegible] of France are also Spain and Austria, who are ber[illegible] to the extent of about £110,000,000 each. In Egyp[illegible] her invested capital amounts to £60,000,000, and [illegible] same in South Africa. Other creditors come as follows : Argentina, £37,000,000 ; Brazil, £27,000,000 ; while Colombia appears in the list with £14,000,000, an important sum considering that this investment is not exactly a gilt-edged one.

The Radical Press are delighted with the Minister of War's decision to remove General Frater from active service until further notice; the Nationalist Press are equally indignant. General Frater had Colonel de Saint Remy under his orders, and was a witness at the latter's trial, which ended in 24 hours' imprisonment for form's sake. The General deposed that when requisitioned by the Prefect to place troops at the disposal of the civil authorities, he merely passed on the requisition to Colonel de Saint-Remy, who thus, according to the witness, did disregard an injunction of the Prefect, but was not guilty of military disobedience. The gallant General, it appears, was not telling the truth, and service minutes show that he did give Colonel de Saint Remy an order. But it is a time-honoured tradition here for officers called up as witnesses before courts-martial to depose in whichever manner may best serve the interest of a comrade down in his luck. General Frater, however, is not punished by General Andre for his untruthful deposition, but for having failed (if his deposition be true) to give effect to the Prefect's requisition. Passing it on to Colonel de Saint Remy was not enough. He should have sent it accompained with an order. As the Colonel was acquitted on the charge of military disobedience it follows that the General did not do his duty. The punishment visited upon General Frater is less rigorous than the public might imagine. For six months he receives full pay, and after that only half pay. But by the time the six months are over he stands every chance, if he shows signs of repentance, of being reinstated,

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There is a chilliness in the air that makes one think of the overcoat, and turn an expectant eye upon the empty grate; but the trees are still in summer garments, bright and green, with scarce a touch in the earliest of them of autumnal russet and the chestnuts hang still upon their paternal stems. But such things do not deceive us; we know the advance guard of winter is here, and that the main body may surprise us—before we have got in our ammunition. The worst of it is that the arsenal is more or less in the hands of the enemy. A general strike in the coalfields may occur at any moment; the principle of it has already been voted by the congress of miners just concluded at Commentry. The responsibility for taking such a step lies upon the National Committee, and meanwhile they are to organize success. But the situation may not be as bad as it looks, One remembers that at the close of the Congress last year an exactly similar resolution was arrived at. The National Committee was to give the signal, but it never did. It is only when an immediate strike is voted that a resolution becomes dangerous. The psychological moment for which the men's leaders are at present waiting may never arrive. If, however, the strike does come, it will be on economical and not on political grounds, The miners have had the wisdom to see that the Senate is not likely to be intimidated by a labour disturbance into passing the Eight Hours Bill, which is at present hung up in that Chamber. A strike on such lines would only bring out the soldiers, and the miners wish to neutralize Government intervention by making it a simple dispute between masters and men and not a political demonstration. If the struggle comes then, it will be fought out on a "minimum" wage question But we may hope it will not.

It is always in these early days of October that the Borda, an old three-decked vessel lying in the harbour at Brest, receives its complement of naval cadets. It is now that the new students—the "fistols," as they are called, just as they dub them "conscrits" at the Polytechnique, and "melons" at St. Cyr—put off in the little steam launch from the arsenal to go aboard. Father and mother are on the quay to say "Good-bye." Yesterday there was an additional sadness in their adieux, because it was not broken by the thought that in two days' time they would see the boy again at the "messe de rentree" on board the ship. That solemn and interesting ceremony, which has always marked the commencement of each term, has been abolished by

M. Pelletan, inspired by that same reforming zeal which animated M. Lanessan when he decreed against the outward observances of Good Friday in the Navy. It was at this service that the parents saw their boys for the first time in the uniform of their country. It was then that they had the sole opportunity of inspecting the ship which was to be the lad's home for so many months. Doubtless they shivered as they looked up at the high masts and thought of their offspring's peril in a gale of wind. Then there were the "Good-byes": the advice, a little gruff perhaps, of the father to his son, and the tearful injunctions of the mother to take care of his health, finally, the swish of the launch as it churned its way to the shore leaving the lad a little lonesome in his new surroundings. So the repression of the Mass is not popular even with the students whose principles may not be supposed to be in harmony with Catholicism. To them it was, at least, a pleasant tradition. "Anciens" and "fistols" do not come aboard together. The seniors arrive in a lordly way a day after, wearing swords that cannot belong to the fistols for at least a month. There is an odd practice in vogue at the first dinner of the seniors and juniors. To the great astonishment of the latter the plates and dishes take wings unto themselves and fly out of the portholes, and there is no dinner left for the poor fistol. That is a joke that has been played off on each generation of fresher. Presently the Borda will find its mooring ground choked with plates. But the anciens are merciful and when the juniors arrive on deck they find that a feast has been improvised out of the pockets of the seniors. The Borda takes its name from a gallant seaman of the eighteenth century, who not only fought against the British with distinction but gave to France the first principles of her metric system. It is said that the English so admired his bravery that when he was captured, they set him at liberty without conditions. Three ships from the French navy have successively borne his name, and the latest is the Intrepide which now fulfils the function of the naval college. Her commandant Lois Noel is an excellent officer for his ost.

If it were not for its serious side, there would be something amusing in the discussion which is raging round the fall in Rente. On the one side the Nationalists say: "Look at the result of the anarchy produced in our home affairs by the Combes Ministry;" on the other hand, the "Lanterne" professes to find good in the huge Budget deficit. It represents so much capital left in the pockets of the people, it says. In an ordinary way the "Lanterne" would hardly justify quotation, but to-day it appears in the character of the evil genius of the Government, egging it on to still further excesses. The truth lies between the two. The financial crisis is not due wholly to the policy of M. Combes, neither would it be right to set it down to purely economical conditions. While the uneasiness and distrust which the administrative acts of the Government have caused are undoubtedly to be found reflected in a more or less perfect degree in the money market, observation convinces one that there are other and equally powerful causes at work to bring about a serious decline in the national funds. During the past few years, changes of Ministry have had very little effect on the stock markets. Once they were affected to the extent of a franc or so, but not now. Politics and finance have a more or less strong dividing wall. That is as good a proof as any of the stability of the Republican "regime" in France. Ministers may come and Ministers may go, but the Republic flows on, if not for ever, at least until existing conditions undergo an utterly unexpected change. The investing public knows that whether it is Combes, or Waldeck-Rousseau, or any one else at the head of affairs, the great machinery of the State will continue its functions. The present leakage in the public resources is due to two causes: unscientific and Socialist legislation, bearing in its train high expenditure and high taxation, and general trade depression, causing, as has already been pointed out in this correspondence, a transfer of capital from the "Three per Cents" to higher interest-bearing stocks, abroad. An official return issued during the past few days computes French capital invested abroad at thirty milliards—exactly the National Debt. (The British public debt is eleven milliards less at the close of a long and costly war.) There is no question, therefore, of the immense wealth of France. The [illegible] eggs is not killed or [illegible] goose that lays the golden taken flight [illegible] even wounded; it has only elsewhere [illegible]t from the home nest and gone to lay [illegible]e. Unfortunately, irresponsible politicians have been dazzled by the glitter of so much gold when the country has gone to a new issue. They have dreamed that the flow was inexhaustible, and taxation has been laid everywhere to keep pace with Socialistic ideals. Taxation under the free Republic has reached a point far beyond the days of the Empire, and population has remained stationary or nearly so. The tax gatherer's net even includes every bit of garden ground in Paris. There is always talk of an economy that never comes; there is always talk of reforms which Conservative people hope never will come, because they know the price will have to be paid in more hard francs. The statement was made in an interview with a financier that the price of Rente was only kept up by large purchases by the Caisse d' Epargne. So conspicuously is this the case that when a person's holding in the savings bank of the Post Office reaches the limit of 1,500 f., the sum—unless the investor is on the watch and has given notice of withdrawal—is applied to the purchase of Rente, and without his consent being first obtained. Another sign of distressful finance is seen in the suspension of the sinking fund, or rather its conversion from "rente amortissable" into "rente perpetuelle." Evidently the New year's present of the Combes Ministry will be a new issue to consolidate the old deficits.

SOME BRITISH SPAS.

BATE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Going through the bathing establishments one wanders about a labyrinth of glazed corridors, all made wide enough for the chairs to be wheeled through them, and one peeps into swimming baths, old and new, large and small, the great luxurious Royal bath, the little cross bath where Pepys paddled with his wife and Betty Turner and where the boys of the town now pay a penny for a dip, into shining chambers where chairs slung to rails in the ceilings run out over a pool of water and then descend into it; into rooms where every form of steaming apparatus and all the necessaries for the douches and various kinds of massage are to be seen, into the room where the aluminium armour of the Greville system is ready to encase the patients, into spraying chambers and inhaling chambers, and into the cooling rooms, where the bathers sit and rest and read after bathing.

Bath deserves its success. It is proud of its past, and at the same time is quite aware that it has fierce competition to face now and in the future. It makes an effort not to be dull, and it partially succeeds. It has pleasant drives for the carriage folk but it makes footpaths by its roads and through its fields that they who walk should not be footsore, and it will give the rich man with gout or rheumatism a bath which, if he wishes it, shall cost him half a guinea, while the poor man can bathe as effectually for a few pence, and the pauper can be washed for nothing at all.

FIRE INSURANCE IN BOMBAY.

EFFECTS OF UNRESTRICTED COMPETITION.

TARIFF RATES RE-INTRODUCED.

A special meeting of the representatives of the local Fire Insurance Companies was held on Tuesday at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, to consider the question of re-introducing the Tariff, which was suspended about a week ago. After some discussion in which it was declared that during the week rates had gone down to a point lower than was anticipated it was decided by a large majority to re-introduce the Tariff and all agency rules. The voting on the proposal was not unanimous, some offices declining to accept anything, but a complete return to the statu-quo. We understand the Bombay offices are now in communication with their head offices at Home with regard to the position, but it is generally believed that the offices in the meantime will adhere to the Tariff and will write business at Tariff rates

THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

DISTURBING RUMOURS.

THE Kweilin correspondent of the "China Mail" writing on September 20th says:—

Several pieces of information have just come in about the remains or possibly recrudescence of the rebellion, so-called. It is reported but on what authority I cannot tell, that the city of Ho Ts'i Cheo in the prefecture of King Yuen Fu, in the west of the province, has surrendered to the rebels, and that the official is a prisoner. These rebels are reported to be disbanded braves, reinforced by malcontents. Then, again, another place, a market named Huang Mien in Yuin Fuh Hsien, in the prefecture of Kweilin, not so far to the South of this place, is in the hands of rebels, who are in some strength. This is far removed from the other centre, and certainly has no connection direct with it. Whether these are disbanded braves, or just malcontents, I have not yet been able to find out. This may be a rising of the 'Brotherhood' which has been increasing in power during the past year especially.

This 'Brotherhood' Ko Ti Huei is a secret society that is rapidly coming into prominence, and is reported not to be more than a few years old. Secret meetings are held in the mountains at night, no country offering such facilities for such as Kwangsi, but up to the present it has done nothing, waiting until the time is ripe. It seems to be a rebel society, whether anti-foreign or not, I do not know, probably the former, as there is certainly much anti-foreign feeling around on account of the cholera. This 'Brotherhood' seems to have a large following, and it is with reference to this presumably that recent proclamations have been issued urging people to give up such things, and if they repent they will be forgiven; if not, that they had better look out for the consequences. The punishing of people found out at night is probably aiming in the same direction.

The same correspondent writing on the 16th ultimo says:—The rumours that are rife in other parts of the two Kwang, and which were the cause of the sad murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis not so many hundred miles to the North of this place are rife here also. For some two months and more well poisoning stories have been going the rounds gathering as they go. The pity is that the people believe them and are so prepared for deeds of violence should the occasion arise or opportunity occur. Even here in the capital on the street on which stands the mission house of the Alliance Mission, there is a well a few doors from their door. The street elders met and consulted as to what to do to prevent these accursed foreigners from poisoning the well, and so causing this cholera which has now, however, practically departed. They therefore raised money and had the well fenced and covered in and keep a watchman there always night and day to protect the water! If it was nothing more than this no one would have anything to say, but unfortunately it does not stop there as the following will show. I may say that many Chinese have been caught as suspects for having contaminated the well water both in town and country. Some have suffered badly, some are in prison, and some are reported to have been killed by the deluded people. One case in particular is thoroughly substantiated. A Mahommedan priest and his servant were travelling to the North of this place at a place called Hsing An Hsien. Being a stranger, he was, of course, suspected. This led to search, and, unfortunately for him, he was carrying two small bottles of medicine as all Chinese do in times of sickness. Here was proof positive that he was guilty. He would have perhaps got off with his life but for a Chinese M.A., named Lo, who took upon himself to pass sentence in a summary fashion, condemning him and his servant to be burnt. This was forthwith done. Kerosene and some firewood soon consumed these two luckless travellers. This matter has caused a considerable stir, and the instigators of this evil deed are in prison waiting their sentence. One waits with interest to see if justice will be done. There are other less well-known cases where men have suffered at the hands of an absolutely blind and ignorant populace.

I give the above fully, for it has an interest at the present time. What would have been the criticism of the all-wise missionary critic if in the above case the two concerned had happened to have been a missionary and his helper. 'What indiscretion to have had a little quinine with him. Why cannot these missionaries consider the prejudices of the people? Always getting into trouble and expecting us to pull them out. Why cannot they take their lives in their hands and not lean on the arm of flesh'? and so on ad-nauseam. But surely in the name of commonsense it is time that people knew that, take away the restraining cause, there is enough ignorance and superstition anywhere and always in China to do away with every person or [illegible] thing that does not fit in with their pre-conceived notions. Notice that the very man who should have been enlightened was the leader in the nefarious deed.

THE UNREST IN HUNAN.

THE CHENCHOU MASSACRE.

A private letter from Hengchou, a prefectural city of Hunan province received by an expectant official of this province, residing in Shanghai, and whose native city is Hengchou, has the following, which we ("N. C. Daily News") have been permitted to translate, as going far to show that a reactionary movement against missionaries is being attempted in Central and Southwestern China. The writer of the letter in question is fortunately enlightened enough, however, to understand the true condition of affairs, as may be seen from the following:—Hengchou is at present suffering under a panic caused by numerous cases of kidnapping in which a number of children have disappeared, further aggravated by the discovery of the bodies of several men and women minus arms and legs. Of course it was at once given out by the rowdy element that this was the work of missionaries, of whom there had been of late a large invasion into Hunan—a province hitherto inviolate of the presence of the foreigner—and that this was but preliminary punishment for the people of Hunan for permitting it; worse things being promised of a stop were not placed on the invasion. Those who have read their histories of China know perfectly well that the atrocities and outrages noted above are the work of the members of the revolutionary White Lily Society—Pai Lien Chiao—who long before foreign missionaries whereever heard or dreamt of in China, used to do this same thing in order to bring about an unrest in the Empire so as to prepare the ground for a revolution against the present Manchu dynasty. The ignorant masses, however, do not know this, and therefore willingly believe that missionaries and their emissaries have done this kidnapping and quartering work. Hence there have begun to be heard ominous mutterings of a coming storm against missionaries and their converts, not only in Hengchou but in other cities of that part of Hunan. So far, however, the military and civil authorities have shown themselves to be on the alert, and preparations are being made for suppressing whatever the rowdies and desperadoes of Hengchou, etc, may, at present, attempt.

A Chenchou, Hunan, dispatch, states that Governor Yu Lien-san has been receiving lately repeated telegrams from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, urging him to make haste in settling the Chenchou case by punishing without further delay all the culprits and delinquent officials concerned, in consequence of which the two Military officers, the prefect and two district magistrates of Chenchou city have been ordered to proceed to Changsha under escort, to be tried and punished according to their various degrees of guilt. It is further stated that some dozen or fourteen men subsequently arrested are also to be sent to Changsha to be beheaded in that city.

THE TROUBLE IN SZECHUAN.

The following telegram was handed to the Shanghai newspapers by the Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Deputy-Director of the China Inland Mission:—

Suifu, Szechau, 19th September, 12.20 p. m.—The China Inland Mission premises at Meichou have been destroyed, but no lives have been lost. The adjoining cities of Taolinhsien, Hung-yahsien, and Kiatingfu are threatened by the Boxers. The officials of the last-named city are on the alert.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AMOY.

NATIVE CITY IN FLAMES.

FOREIGN HONGS DESTROYED.

The greatest excitement prevailed in mercantile and shipping circles in Hongkong on October 4 when it became known that a very serious outbreak of fire had occurred at the treaty port of Amoy. The China Fire Insurance Company Limited, was one of the first to receive cable news, the telegram despatched to the firm from Amoy reading, "Large fire originated Chinese town. Most foreign hongs theatened." Other news gradually leaked out, and from inquiries made by representatives of the "Hongkong Telegraph" it was learned that the extensive premises of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., had been totally destroyed along with many other foreign hongs. In fact, the whole city was regarded as doomed. The fire originated in the densely crowded inland portion of the city, and by reason of the narrow streets with their small shops, stored with much inflammable goods, the flames roared from street to street and, at latest advises, had razed to the ground upwards of twenty thoroughfares. Nothing could stop its progress, the bewildered and panic stricken natives flying in every direction. The flames quickly spread to the centre of the city destroying practically the whole of Marine Lots 7,10 and 11.

From inquiries made at the principal Chinese firms, having direct dealings with the port of Amoy, it was learned that several of them are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their agents stating that a destructive fire was raging in that port. Both the European and Chinese firms are involved. They roughly estimate that over a million dollars' worth of property is destroyed. A later telegram stated that several lives have been lost. It is feared that the European business section of the town is badly destroyed. A European, the skipper of a ship, has also lost his life.

HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

MR. MOOSTHIALA BHOOMLAH presided at a meeting of shareholders of the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, held yesterday at the registered office, Dean Lane. The following was the directors' report:—

After the negative results of the previous year's operations your directors are glad to be able to place before you on the present occasion, the results of the working of the mill for the year ending 30th June, 1902, which they regard as decidedly encouraging. The accompanying audited balance sheet and profit and loss account show that the year's working resulted in a profit of Government Rs. 43,391-6-9. Deducting from this the balance at debit of profit and loss account at the close of the previous year, viz., Government Rs. 1 453 10 2, there remains a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Government Rs. 41,937 12 7, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows: (a) In payment of a dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 40 per share, Government Rs. 28,000; (b) to be set aside to Reserve Fund Government Rs. 10,000; (c) As bonus to certain of the company's employees Rs. 1,225 0 0 (d) Balance to be carried forward to next year's; profit and loss account Rs. 2,712 12 7. The above disposal of the amount earned will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. It will be observed from the annexed accounts that the ledger values of both the new and the old machinery were on 30th June last, as on former similar occasions written down by a further sum of 5 per cent for the year under report. It may likewise be here mentioned with much satisfaction that no special depreciation entry whatever, in respect of the stocks or other property of the company, has become necessary.

As the condition of the people continues gradually to improve after the last two years of famine, your directors fully expect that with a steadier demand for both yarn and cloth, and with economical working, the year now current will show still better results. The machinery, building, yarn, cloth and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Government Rs. 12,88,000 and the present cotton stock, as well as the additional stocks of yarn and cloth, are also fully insured. The company's profits are likewise insured at Lloyds as heretofore for the sum of £13,000 equal to Government Rs. 1,95,000 which sum is intended to cover two years profits, thus insuring to the shareholders their dividends during the time of the rebuilding and refitting of the mill in the event of its suffering from the disaster of fire. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. C. B. Dunlop, who is, however, eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Messrs Krishnanath A. Kirtikar and Furdoonjee A. C. Furdoonjee were re-elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 300 each. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

THE second memorandum on the Bombay sesamum crop for the season of 1902-3. (estimates generally up to 5th October) states:—

The present report deals with the kharif crop and the rabi one so far as it has been sown. The total area under sesamum in British Districts and Native States is returned at 694,000 acres, or 16 per cent. under last year's area and the average of the preceding 10 years. The decrease is general and is mainly due in the Presidency proper to the delay in the breaking of the monsoon, which prevented full sowings of the kharif crop. In Sind it resulted from a low and unsteady inundation. Some addition to the present area may be expected when the rabi sowings, which are not yet finished, are fully reported; but except in Gujrat the total area is not expected to reach the average. The crop was threatened by a prolonged break in the middle of the season, but later rains have been generally favourable and a fairly good outturn [illegible] expected.

Gujarat.—Area 51,000 [illegible]es; 45 per cent. below last year's and 17 per ce[illegible]nt. under the average. This large decrease is [illegible]ue to the fact that in Kaira and Broach the area under Sesamum last year was abnormally high and that in Ahmedabad information from three talukas, which had about 16,000 acres under the crop last year, has not yet been received. Sowings of the rabi crop are in progress. Excessive rain did some damage in Broach and Surat, but prospects are generally good.

Gujarat States.—Area 345,000 acres; 12 per cent. under last year's and 4 per cent. under the average. Latest report from Halar not received (70,000 acres). In Baroda, Cutch and Palanpur area decreased owing to deficiency of early rains. The condition of the crop is good in Kathiawar; fair elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 148,000 acres; 6 per cent. below last year's and 14 per cent. under the average. Khandesh, where the crop is grown also in the rabi season, shows an appreciable extension in area, but it is insufficient to cover the decline in other districts brought about by deficiency of early sowing rains. The crop suffered from a prolonged cessation of rain in July and August, particularly in the south and east, but later rains have improved prospects and a fairly good outturn is expected.

Deccan States—Have 1,100 acres with a fair crop.

Karnatak.—Area 30,000 acres; 34 per cent. under last year's and the average. The decrease is mainly in Bijapur and eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar where sowing rains were deficient and untimely. The crop suffered owing to scanty rain in July and August. Later rains have partially improved prospects and the crop is in fair condition at present.

Karnatak States.—Area 11,000 acres; 4 per cent. under the average, but 5 per cent. over last year's area. In Sangli sowings were extended under early favourable rains. Later rains scanty and the crop fair to poor.

Konkan.—Area 19,500 acres; 1 per cent. below last year's and 7 per cent. under the average. In parts of Thana the crop injured by excessive rain. Elsewhere the season generally favourable and the crop fairly good.

Konkan States.—Area 4,300 acres; 41 per cent. under the average. Rains deficient in Javar. Crop good in Savantvadi; elsewhere fair.

Sind.—Area 77,600 acres; 18 per cent. under last year's and 45 per cent. under the average. The decrease in Sukkur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier is due to deficiency of water-supply owing to low inundation; other districts show a small rise in area which is attributed to good and seasonable sowing rain and in Thar and Parkar also to extended cultivation on the Jamrao Canal. Condition of crop good in Karachi; fair elsewhere.

Sind State.—Area 5,400 acres. Improvement of the State Canals allowed an extension of sowings. Crop fair.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd October 1902.

1. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company:—No. 5416 Vol A P Lewis, No. 5417 Vol I Shemtob, and No. 5418 Vol J S Murzello.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Squad and Carbine Drill. (Carbine and Firing Exercises).

No. 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters.

To-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

2. No. 1 Company will parade in the Town Hall Compound on Saturday, the 25th instant, for Company Drill. Fall in at 4-15 p.m. sharp.

Dress:—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued from the Fort Head-Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-Quarters on nights of Drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. VINDOBONA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona from No. 7 berth, Victoria Dock. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Dock at 11-30 a.m. Deck passengers must be at the New Disinfection Station, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and bedding at 10 a.m.:—

For Colombo.—Mrs H Solomon and Mrs. Mes and Miss E G. Cook
For Singapore.—Mr F Gounet.
For Penang.—Mr N Dhunjeebhoy.
For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Orth and 2 infants.

IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

SIR HENRY COTTON, K.C.S.I.

IN the issue of "M.A.P." to hand by the last mail, the chapter of autobiography is by Sir Henry Cotton who writes:—My education was a desultory one; at Magdalen College School, where I revelled in the beautiful music of the college chapel, the rural walks, and river rowing; for a short time at Brighton College, where the Downs were my delight, and then at King's College in London, where, after a useless year in the applied sciences department, I was allowed free scope for my natural inclinations towards literature and the classics. As a member of an old Anglo-Indian family it is not surprising that my destination was India, and I was fortunate enough to pass for the Civil Service at the age of nineteen. The two years that then elapsed before my departure for the East were the most memorable of my life. At King's College I won the life-long friendship of Professor Plumptre, afterwards Dean of Wells. Through Dr. Plumptre I was placed in contact with his brother-in-law, the saintly Frederick Denison Maurice, and came under the influence of Sir George Grove, then secretary of the Crystal Palace, and Charles Kingsley. In classics my private tutor was Orlando Haydon Hyman, a remarkable son of a remarkable father, Benjamin Haydon (the painter); and in history and literature I owed most to John Sherman Brewer, a man of uncommon learning and force of character; Charles Pearson who afterwards went to Australia and became known as the inventor of the "Yellow Peril"; and (the present) Mr. Justice Wright in some respects the ablest of them all. I never went to Oxford as I had wished, but lived in chambers in London and think I lost nothing in my opportunities by so doing.

But, happy as I was in my student life, and powerfully influenced by my teachers and other older men with whom I was privileged to associate, I owe most to the companions of my own age. I may mention among these Gerardo Acha Ceballos, a gifted young Spaniard, a Basque of the Basques, of whose subsequent career and fate I know nothing; but I am confident, if he had lived, he would have made a name for himself in Spain; and Ernest Elouard Naville, the famous Egyptologist, whose sweet disposition was reflected by his grave and kindly countenance, and whose passionate devotion to his studies foretold the distinction he was destined to attain. I have seen him but once since, and though our lives have lain in widely different lines, our old affection poured forth as though time had done nothing to interrupt its course.

There was Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the poet and the most lovable of men. I remember as well as yesterday his expressive face and sensuous charm of manner. The beauty of his "Epic of Women" will never be forgotten by the lovers of the beautiful. He died young, very young; alas! before his rich promise could be fulfilled. He was an assistant in the British Museum, employed on the uncongenial task of looking after stuffed animals and reptiles. Richard Foster Craig was another who died in his early prime. He was a clerk in the House of Commons, and as accomplished with his pencil as his pen. There was Alexander Stuart Murray, of the Department of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum. In this case the employment was congeniality itself. I am sorry to say I have not met him since, but I know that he has become the recognised authority in England on the subject with which he dealt. There was Edward Heath, a man of magnetic attraction and great talents. He took the first place at examinations without an effort. I do not know what has happened to him; his dignified appearance would always command attention, an[illegible] his abilities would surely have won for him a [illegible] front position in any career; but he was as modes[illegible]t and self-retiring as he was able. There were [illegible] many others who have won a name and fame fo[illegible]r themselves. Edmund Widdrington Byrne, n[illegible]ow known as Mr. Justice Byrne. He is anoth[illegible] I have not met since, but we were then fast fr[illegible]iends and rivals in many an animated debate. He[illegible]ry John Hood, now a Registrar in Bankruptcy [illegible], of winning and silvery eloquence in those days, [illegible]nd beloved of all. William Kingdon Clifford [illegible] the most brilliant of men and mathematicians. A[illegible] the time of which I speak he was firmly held [illegible]n the theological stage, and it was believed amo[illegible]ng us that he used to scourge himself as a dis[illegible]cipline. Needless to say that he was speedily e[illegible]mancipated. He, too, died early, and I saw him o[illegible]ly once again before his lamented death. Willi[illegible]am Henry Corfield, now well-known in London as t[illegible]e highest authority on hygiene and public healt[illegible]. Sir Chas. James Lyall, K. C. S.I. who, after [illegible] a most distinguished career in India, is now Judi[illegible]cial Secretary at the India Office. Richard Stephen [illegible] Whiteway, also a retired Indian civilian, whose [illegible]lifelong friendship I have enjoyed. Evan Buchana[illegible] Baxter, who dazzled us all by his brilliancy, and [illegible] was the idol of his friends None of us impressed his contemporaries so deeply and so permanently as Professor Baxter. He became a most eminent physician and an ideal teacher of medicine. But it was not his abilities, exceptional as they were, which have left the most lasting memory among his surviving friends. It was the unrivalled charm of the man, his personal sympathy and affectionate and trustful character. Edward Nettleship, the eminent oculist, who has retired all too soon from the practice of his profession. His younger brother, Richard Lewis Nettleship, whose modesty and simplicity of life were only equalled by his profound scholarship. He was younger than most of us, but I knew him well. He perished on Mont Blanc, to the infinite regret of innumerable friends. Lastly, I would mention their elder brother, my dear friend John Trivett Nettleship, the animal painter, whose recent death I deeply mourn. We were like brothers once. He was then articled in a solicitor's office, and did not burst his legal trammels until after I had left for India. Simple and courageous, strong and gentle, burning with enthusiasm for art and poetry, with his grand conceptions and splendid imagination, he was the hero of my youth. Time and distance have done their work, and I saw but little of him later, but he stands before me always as the best and truest of comrades.

In 1833, before my eighteenth birthday, I had travelled in Switzerland, and succumbed at once to the fascination of mountaineering. The Rev. Dr. Millard and his brother Frederick, both of Magdalen and so well-known at Oxford during the fifties, were then my companions. With them I climbed Mont Blanc on a cloudless day in August, and was garlanded by the enthusiastic folk of Chamounix as being the youngest climber who had then made the ascent. In that year I qualified for the Alpine Club, to which I was in due course elected. Sir Leslie Stephen was then the President, and my admiration of him, with his splendid record and delightful sense of humour, was unlimited. Switzer and possessed then a charm and a romance which it has now largely lost. There were no palatial hotels at any of our mountaineering haunts: no railways had penetrated into those sacred preserves. The Swiss Alpine Club had then built no huts for the accommodation of the luxurious tourist. There were no chains or ropes or ladders to help you over a difficult piece of rock. We rejoiced to put up in "chalets" or to sleep in the open, sub Jove frigido. I had one narrow escape from an accident in that year, when I fell some three hundred feet down a steep arete, and bounding over a bergschrund carried my companions, who were standing at its jaws to save my tumbling into it, down a further slope. The Millards had preceded me without mishap, and when they called on me to glissade as they had done, I, who had not then learned that art, accomplished this catherine-wheel performance. But none of us were seriously damaged, and we were little heroes at the Furca Inn that evening. This incident occurred when we were climbing the Galenstock without guides. The next time I travelled in Switzerland was with John Nettleship and Charles Lyall, and we had Christian Almer as our guide for the season. That wonderful guide was then at the zenith of his fame, and his son Ulrich, who afterwards rivalled his father's reputation, accompanied us on some occasions as a small boy to learn his work. We did many famous peaks and passes, including the fourth ascent of the Schreckhorn, on which a year or two later an old Brighton schoolfellow of mine, the Rev. Julius Elliott, was killed. He was a fine and intrepid mountaineer, and the second ascent of the Matterhorn was made by him. His account of it is preserved as a framed archive in Seiler's Hotel at Zermatt. It was while on this trip that I made the ascent of the Aletchshorn and back in one day from the Eggischorn Hotel. William Henry Gladstone and Charles Stuart Parker were my comrades on that occasion. This is a good test of endurance and it was the first time it had been done. Old Wellig who was then landlord of the hotel gave me a fine ice axe in memory of the day. It served me well in my time and afterwards reposed in Nettleship's studio. I made other climbs with Gladstone and Parker. The former was then a vigorous, well-built man and jumped across crevasses with a degree of confidence and activity we did not all possess. In later days when I was honoured with a long conversation with his father and I mentioned this qualification, the great statesman replied, "I could jump better than he but he beat me at running." C. S. Parker was a don of Univ. and a typical don too; he was afterwards for many years member for Perth. My most memorable day in the Alps was undoubtedly September 1st, 1866, when I climbed the Metterberg with John Nettleship without guides.

Many of the friends I have mentioned, and some others, belonged to a literary society which used to meet in my rooms in Featherstone Buildings. Many a pleasant evening have we passed together there. The enthusiasm of youth was behind us, and if to some extent we were a little mutual admiration coterie, who is there will cast a stone at us! It was there John Nettleship read in outline the papers which were afterwards his famous essays on Browning's poetry. I do not hesitate to say that if he had devoted himself to literature he would have become one of the greatest and best known writers of the day. It was there I limned the ideals of Indian life I afterwards endeavoured to realise.

As my days in England drew to a close I came under other influences. I was brought into close connection with the Camerons of Freshwater and the Prinseps of Little Holland House. Through them I came into contact with Tennyson and Watts, Henry Taylor, and William Allingham. Old Mr. Prinsep was a very storehouse of Indian knowledge, and Mr. Cameron with his beautiful white hair and flowing beard was one of the most distinguished men I ever met. Of Mrs Cameron's artistic photographs it is needless for me to speak. Antinous and Romeo and many thers of far greater merit, still adorn my walls. Hallam and Lionel Tennyson were then boys who had not gone to school. I met Lionel in failing health many years later in India, and it gladdened him to talk of Freshwater and Faringdon and Alum Bay. Of the great poet I can only say "Tantum vidi," but he welcomed me cordially when I was at home on my first leave from India.

The days of my youth were glorious days indeed, and it was a sharp and somewhat jarring contrast when I was suddenly plunged into the isolation and monotony of Indian official life. In those days at least there was a disillusionment about India which it was necessary to live through. But how quickly did this feeling pass, and now for thirty-five years I have served in India with the most absorbing interest in the country and in the welfare of her people. I am leaving the service with the greatest regret, for I owe a debt to India I can never repay. But my memory loves to linger on the joyous hours of my early manhood, and I can well apply to them and to John Nettleship, and all the other friends of youth, the stirring words he inscribed to me on the first page of my copy of his "Essays on Browning"—

"To my friend; in the memory of whose communion with me for two golden years—

> "The doubtful years untried
> Seem fair to us and fortunate,
> In spite of death, in spite of fate."

H. J. S. COTTON.

THE TOBACCO BLEND.

THE END OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN "WAR."

SOME people call it a "combine," some [illegible] a "merge," some a "swallowing up," some [illegible] the amalgamation, but, writes the Editor of [illegible] the 'Tobacco Trade Review' as somebody else has [illegible] shrewdly remarked, we are not likely to hear [illegible]ther of the merging parties cock-a-doodling ver[illegible]y much about its triumph over the opposite side. So perhaps, to avoid giving offence, the [illegible]atest development in the so-called tobacco war [illegible] may conveniently be termed a Tobacco Blend.

In this de[illegible]velopment the expected has happened but has ha[illegible]ppened with quite unexpected swiftness says a co[illegible]rrespondent of the "Daily Express."

It is w[illegible]ithin the year since the American swooped down u[illegible]pon us with true eagle-like suddenness, and so effectua[illegible]lly roused the British lion that thirteen great t[illegible]obacco manufacturers, casting to the winds all th[illegible]eir grandmothers' tales as to the unluckiness [illegible] their number, joined forces to repel the invader.

At that time prophets were not wanting who could foretell the end. Everyone foresaw that the natural evolution of the trust would run its course in this country as elsewhere. Combatants fight to determine which is fittest to survive, and eventually there is a diminution of their number. Whether one would chaw up the other or whether they would amalgamate peacefully was, as usual, a mere detail. The one clear outcome was pretty sure to be unity. Only nobody expected it would come quite so soon.

The general impression was that the Americans would have shown more fight. Mr. Duke talked at first with quiet doggedness of setting aside hundreds of thousand—if not millions—to effect the object of capturing the British tobacco trade. His talk was so cool and quiet that it was immensely impressive. We, over here, are not quite so much used as they are abroad to what the Australian calls "blowing." When big men talk on this side we expect them to mean a lot.

THE LEADER OF THE BRITISH.

What would have happened had the Wills's held to the traditional British policy of isolation and self-sufficiency one need not inquire. But, with a wide awakeness, in which they set an excellent example to the ordinary British manufacturer, they sprang at once into the field, and promptly secured every ally they could find; and they have had their reward already.

The old-fashioned British habit was to take no notice of foreign threats or competitors' activities, but to go plodding on. Above all, the old-fashioned British manufacturer did not believe much in advertising, or "blowing one's own trumpet," as he still calls it. The Imperial Tobacco Company dropped those old notions. The Briton was adjured to stick to British goods, and he was so adjured through the medium of extra large advertisements.

The sentiment may or may not have paid—somehow we Britisher do not like the smell of £s. d. about our patriotism. But, at any rate, the advertising part of the policy has paid. So also has the quieter work which went on simultaneously.

But doubtless the chief actor in producing the decision now announced was the bold policy of the Imperial in crossing the Atlantic and carrying the war into the enemy's own camp. In this the advantage of the great combine of the Thirteen was plainly evident. And the Imperial's interests in Virginia were so well looked after that there was always a strong belief in the U. S. A. that the upshot would be a blend of the British and American concerns.

DIVIDED RETAILERS.

Very possibly one consideration which may have had weight in precipitating the Blend was the knowledge of both parties that the distributing trade is just now weaker than it should be, so that the process of "getting their own back" may be commenced with less misgiving.

The wholesale traders have formed up in quite imposing force; but retailers, whose support may go a long way in facilitating the triumph of any side, are hopelessly at sixes and sevens. At one time they had a virile and promising organisation on the basis of securing from all manufacturers alike a fair percentage by way of "living profit." But as often happens, internecine strife broke out, jealousies displayed themselves, the provinces would not be dependent on London, and London would not be controlled by the provinces.

The question is whether the Blend will attempt now to take undue advantage of that weakness, and try, like the trust in America, to get matters all its own way. On the whole one feels that it is better for the trade here to be under the British than the American domination. After all, the British firms who now will have the whip-hand are British firms, with British love of fair play if their leading spirits are to guide their policy. The merchant princes concerned are men who for the most part are good sportsmen, having compassion for the weak—which in Yankee traders is not a very prevalent characteristic.

So far as the home trade is concerned, we must take it for granted that as soon as possible the Blend will drop all unnecessary concessions to either distributor or consumer; there will be no foolish flinging of largess for the mere fun of the thing.

But obviously the retailer is not to be ruled out of all consideration. To keep him satisfied, if not enthusiastic, is all-important. If the Blend are wise they will arrange their trade terms so as to secure a fair living profit for the whole of the respectable tobacconists of the kingdom, whatever they may do for the interlopers who supply clubs and otherwise infringe upon what the trade deem their rights.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	11	20 a.m.	16	32
Teheran	22	2	14 p.m.	0	43
Suez	22	2	50p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd October, 1902.

—	Maximum Time		minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	35	0	1
" Karachi	0	20	0	2
" Madras	0	21	0	9

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The cemetery of Montmartre—"trim Montmartre" as Matthew Arnold called it—where the last remai of Zola are laid, a'though not nearly so exte sive or so crowded with famous names as th other great necropolis in Paris, Pere-la-Chaise, can nevertheles show many noted names on the grave stones with which it is crowded. Among other literary men buried within its precincts are Dumas fils, Renan, and Heine. The stone covering the last resting-place of the author of the "Buch der Lieder" is no longer that of which Arnold writes in his poem "Heine's Grave"—a poem containing perhaps the best characterisation of Heine and his work that has yet been written—but the new memorial erected not long ago by some of his admirers in Vienna. Among the many artists' names one meets with in threading the alleys of the graveyard are those of Greuze and Ary Scheffer.

Zola's death gives the "Hospital" an opportunity of once more protesting against the practice of sleeping with closed windows: In the case of the great novelist death came suddenly by the hand of a poisonous gas, while in other cases it has worked slowly by means of a destructive microbe, but in both alike it has been the lack of ventilation which enabled the agent to do its work. That consumption is caused by a bacillus; that this bacillus exists in the expectoration of those who suffer, even in slight degree, from the disease; that when dried up and fluffed out of handkerchiefs in the form of light, impalpable dust it impregnates the air; that when this air is breathed and re-breathed by those who live in unventilated rooms it causes consumption; and that consumption is still the deadliest disease we have amongst us, are now truisms. Yet we go on shutting our windows as if these things were merely fairy tales!

Many risks John Bull has to run in [illegible] matter of health, but these, our contempora[illegible] goes on to point out, would not [illegible] he would ensure a free current of air all through his living-rooms: But that [illegible] what Mrs. John Bull will by no means allow. Fresh air is "smutty" and night air is "unhealthy," so the windows must be shut. What sort of night air could be more "unhealthy" than the fogs which cover the river Thames, and what air could be harsher than that of Hampstead in midwinter? Yet all winter through there are sick people lying out on the verandahs at St. Thomas's Hospital and at the Mount Vernon Consumption Hospital, being brought round again to life by this "unhealthy" air after being nearly killed—by inches, it is true—by the very thing that killed M. Zola all at once—namely, the lack of open windows. Wise words, all of them. But will the lesson of even Zola's death be taken to heart by the average Britisher in these chill and chilling October days?

But two Popes have lived longer than the present occupant of the Fisherman's Throne. St. Agatho, who died at the age of 107 in 682, and Gregory IX., who died in 1241 at the age of ninety-nine years. The list of those who have surpassed the reign of Leo XIII. is longer, and is headed by St. Peter, who reigned (33 to 68) thirty-four years, six months and seventeen days; Adrian I. (771-795), twenty-four years, ten months and seventeen days; Alexander III. (1151-1181), thirty years, eleven months and twenty-three days; and Pius IX. (1846-1878), thirty-one years, seven months and twenty-two days.

When Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson return to London at the close of their present tour they will present the new music drama they have just produced in the provinces, "For Sword or Song." The play is written by Mr. R. G. Legge, and the music, which is of a very elaborate and ambitious character, has been done by Mr. Raymond Roze. The theme illustrates the triumph of song over sword—of the art of music over the art of war—in Hungary, in the fifteenth century. The play is written in blank verse, and the conflict of sword and song is exhibited in the antagonistic natures of Count Tivadar, a warlike father, and his troubadour son, Vladimir. This boy singer is represented as the especial care of the Muses, and this enables the author to introduce a good deal of the fairy element into the play, so that we have a blending of music, mythology, and drama.

The struggles that sometimes take place in the House of Commons for "pitches" are, for the most part, unrecorded. Mr. Lucy, however, has something to say about them in the October "Strand," making special reference to an organised conspiracy which three years ago sought to deprive Mr. Gibson Bowles of his favourite seat. Those were the days when Mr. Gedge and Mr. Macdona, rising up early, took possession of the coveted coign of vantage. Mr. Bowles is hard to beat. If his assailants appeared on the scene at eight in the morning they discovered Mr. Bowles had been there at seven, as witness his card or his spare hat planted out on the bench. If they were there at seven he turned up at six. So the two parties worked back towards the first hour of the day.

Once Mr. Macdona, having got in first, made a short speech in the current debate. He was followed by Mr. Bowles, rising from below the gangway. Having demonstrated a certain position, he turned a withering glance on Mr. Macdona and said, "Then the hon. member rises in his place—or, rather, in my place—and commits himself to the absurdity of affirming the converse." At the General Election of 1900 a thunderbolt fell on one of the disturbers of Mr. Bowles's peace. Mr. Gedge lost his seat, and Mr. Macdona refrained from further sacrilege.

The meteoric stone which fell on the 13th of September in co. Antrim, Ireland, has been acquired by the British Museum. It weighs nearly 10lb, and as it fell a noise like a boiler explosion was heard for some miles around. It sank into the earth to a depth of only about eighteen inches, the fact that it did not go deeper down being probably due to the meteorite having first struck a stone when it touched the ground. This is the fourth recorded meteorite which has fallen in Ireland—a surprisingly small number, surely, when everything is taken into account.

St. Botolph's Aldgate, the spire of which was recently struck by lightning, appears to have been more scientifically protected than other less fortunate churches and has sustained no material damage. The original church was founded by thirteen knights called the "Knighten Guild," to whom King Edgar granted the "desolate lands" in the East of the City on condition that they were thrice victorious in a tilt against all comers on the plain of East Smithfield. The present edifice was erected in the eighteenth century by George Dance, and has the architectural peculiarity of being built north and south, instead of being "orientated" in accordance with Anglican traditions. Among former incumbents was White Kennett, the historian and virulent preacher against the Jacobites, who was rewarded for his political subservience with the bishopric of Peterborough.

Speculation is still at sea to the nomination to the vacant deanery of Westminster. Among existing members of the Chapter it is natural to think of Archdeacon Wilberforce, Sub-Dean Duckworth, or Canon Armitage Robinson. At Oxford, men's thoughts have turned to two distinguished Divinity professors—Dr. Moberly and Dr. Sanday, both Canons of Christ Church; while at Cambridge, Professor Stanton, Canon of Ely, appears to be the favourite. Among others who have been talked of for the post, Prebendary Wace, formerly Principal of King's College, London; Canon Ainger, the Master of the Temple; and the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, may be mentioned; while the visit of the young Bishop of Stepney to the King at Balmoral gave rise to a wild rumour that he was to be the new Dean.

The Abbey had resumed its normal aspect at the morning service, the first held there for six months. Nothing remained to tell of the glories of the Coronation but the gilding on the reredos, the strips of purple velvet on the arms of the Coronation chair, the rather unsightly marble altar at the foot of the Confessor's shrine, and the beautiful new stained windows in the south transept, which are really a triumph of colour and light. The effect has been to lengthen the transept in appearance, to bring out the lines of the groining and to give a sort of religious character to that part of the Abbey which it seemed to lack before. Those who remember the old gaudy glass will hardly recognise the church with its new adornment as they enter from the north transept.

The Conversion of Sarah Bernhardt, over which the dramatic critics of the Continent are amusing themselves, does not mean that she has gone into a nunnery, but that she is going to perfrom at a Berlin theatre. Some years ago, when the patriotic French actress was invited to act in the Prussian capital, she replied that only one condition was necessary—the Germans must first restore Alsace and Lorraine to France, and then she would be delighted to perform in any German city. It appears that she has now erased this political clause from her dramatic covenant. Her friends have reminded her that Berlin is the only great capital in which she has not led an audience captive at her will.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mrs. Crawford, the brilliant correspondent of the "Daily News" in Paris, gives a characteristic little anedote of the King of the Belgians. He found time, she said, during his brief stay in Brussels, and even amid all the wretchedness of the hurried burial of his wife, and his odious quarrel with his daughter, to sign a contract for the purchase of the Hotel Bellevne in Brussels. It is a very fine and commodious hotel, as every visitor to Brussels will know, with an excellent table, and prices quite on a par with its others splendours. It is believed that the King desired the ground as an addition to his palace.

It is curious that however other nations may look upon the King of the Belgians, he is a great favourite among Americans. They regard him as the only really up-to-date King among the effete monarchies of Europe. His readiness always to do business, to embark in all kinds of enterprises, to go about Europe in a motor-car with scarcely any escort, and his love of simplicity in everything—all these things appeal, I suppose, to a people who are democratic in instinct, and at the same time have a certain reverence for the traditions of old countries, and for so strange a phenomenon to them as Royalty and the things appertaining to Royalty. When I was in Vichy the other day, I saw one of the sovereigns of American finance preparing to take the long journey down to Luchon just to have two hours' conversation with the King, and though my friend was a man of as many millions as could have bought out half a dozen kings, he thought it worth his while to take this huge journey just to exchange ideas with this go-ahead specimen of the monarchical race.

There is fortunately nothing in common between the King of the Belgians and the King of England. Instead of making the ridiculous pretention that a daughter should be [illegible] from her mother's coffin because of a marriag [illegible] with a subject, the King of England, as is kn [illegible] hearty assent to the marriage of his dau [illegible] driven [illegible] But in this respect the two m [illegible] e of love w [illegible] they re both eminent [illegible] own, gave his [illegible] ghter with a subject. [illegible] re both essentl [illegible] century. The c [illegible] narchs can be compared, that [illegible] n Balmoral an [illegible] ly the children of their times, and his. It is di [illegible] ally in accord with the spirit of their he eighteen [illegible] hanges which the King has introduced Queen; and [illegible] elsewhere are among the proofs of athetic [illegible] ficult to realise how much there was of er acce [illegible] h century in all that surrounded the late riod w [illegible] this state of things in many cases was a [illegible] reminder of how times changed between [illegible] sion and her death. She belonged to the pe [illegible] when the Court was still regarded as the rightful asylum of any number of people of the better class who had fallen on evil days—which again was a survival of the still earlier times, when the Court was the source and fountain of nearly all forms of public employment. And when the present King came to the throne, he found, accordingly, a condition of things which required the pruning knife of the modern man.

This is not, however, the only change in the survivals of eighteenth century manners which is to be observed at Court. There has been also a revolution in the manner of receiving guests. In the old Court, even very distinguished visitors were treated in a fashion which only the traditions of ancient times could explain—perhaps it might even be said, extenuate. The illustrious guest who was received at dinner, and treated there with the utmost distinction, was allowed to leave the next morning without again seeing the gracious lady who had been his hostess. I remember General Grant was once a guest at Windsor Castle. He was then full of honours and glory; had been twice the Chief Ruler of his nation; and, indeed was going to be put forward as candidate for the office a third time. But though General Grant got a warm reception from the Queen he had to go away the next morning without seeing her. The Queen would have been the last person in the world to have done anything that was the very essence of politeness; but she was the slave of the traditions and the etiquette in which she had been brought up; and doubtless this was what etiquette prescribed.

It is reported in some of the newspapers that the King has made considerable changes in these rules, and that he performs the duty of host more after the modern fashion, and more after the manner of the modern private gentleman.

Indeed, I heard Mr. Broadhurst, shortly after his visit to Sandringham, declare that the Prince of Wales—as the King then was—was far simpler than the Mayor of —, and then the sturdy working-class spokesman mentioned a town in which he and I were then on the stump—the town for obvious reasons must be nameless.

Apparently, too, the King does not cherish the same curiously reverential attitude towards the Stuarts which was one of the characteristics of the late Queen. "After all, I have Stuart blood in my veins" the Queen said herself on a memorable occasion. So well known was her secret love for the Stuarts, that Sir John Pope Hennessy, who had extraordinary instinct and tact, once put on a tie in Stuart colours when he was invited to Balmoral; and the Queen—who was very observant—signified that she saw and was pleased.

It will not be a matter of surprise to those who know the inner life of Lord Curzon to hear that he has been ill for a day or so; the marvel is that he has not been ill long ago. Though he is by no means strong, the amount of work he gets through is extarordinary. And often he works when all the world is asleep. Between midnight and three o'clock in the morning is sometimes his favourite period for getting even with any arrears that have been left after the toil of the day. Often, too, he has worked for two weeks at a time when he was too ill to leave his bed. In an age of lassitude here at least is a strenuous man.

Lord Dudley has just taken possession of Dublin Castle, and readers, I am sure, will thoroughly realise that it is impossible for M. A. P. to breathe a word—one way or the other—on the political issues involved by what has proved an event of some importance to Dublin society. An antiquarian contributor, however, sends me some non-contentious facts about the "Castle" on its social side. In older days the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant, was called the "Lady Lieutenant," an absurdity which has been paralleled in our own time by writers who refer to Lady Curzon as the "Vicereine" of India. The Dublin Castle "protocol" in the reigns of George I. and George II. enjoined upon her the duty of playing cards at all Castle parties. So that, at the big Viceregal balls given in those days, the "Lady-Lieutenant" conscientiously played cards with the older fogies and the non-dancers generally in the great dining-room.

Down to the middle of the eighteenth century a dinner was given by the Viceroy at the Castle every year to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin. After the dinner the Lord-Lieutenant ordered the steward to take the company to the wine-cellar. It is on record that on one occasion a request was sent up from the cellar that chairs might be sent down. The Viceroy's answer was that he "could not encourage any gentleman's drinking longer than he could stand."

Exeter Hall packed to its utmost limit (writes a military correspondent). And with what an audience! A Church of England clergyman cheek by jowl with a redjerseyed Salvation Army private. A negro labourer from the docks smiling expansively between two Salvation Army lassies, whose prettiness not even their hideous poke-bonnets could conceal. Venerable, richly-dressed old ladies from the West brushed by repulsive crones in rags from the East. A stolid-faced prosperous City man vainly striving to appear unconscious of the immediate proximity of a slightly inebriated "coster." A timid, be'bangled Hindoo woman between two ladies from the Edgware Road in all the glory of "levvers." A resigned Celestial by the side of a peppermint sucking Cocknay office boy. These were a few of the contrasts that struck one as you surveyed the vast cosmopolitan crowd assembled to bid there "General" Godspeed on starting for his three months' campaign in America and Canada.

General Viljoen sustained a bad skull wound from a burst shell in one of his fights, and this has left a legacy of of severe headaches whenever the weather is hotter than usual. He looks more like a genial Colonial than the ideal Boer. He has more character than Botha, more polish and more humanity than De Wet, and in comparison Delarey seems an uncouth Boer squire. But out of these negatives and comparatives it is not easy to imagine the man he is. Viljoen is a little over ordinary height, strongly but comfortably built, and bears himself with the ease of a man of the world. A slight moustache and beard of middle brown, regular features, dark grey eyes, full of thorough good-humour, and a lightly-tanned complexion are the chief characteristics of an eminently genial face. He modestly disparages his powers of English, but speaks fluently, and with very little accent.

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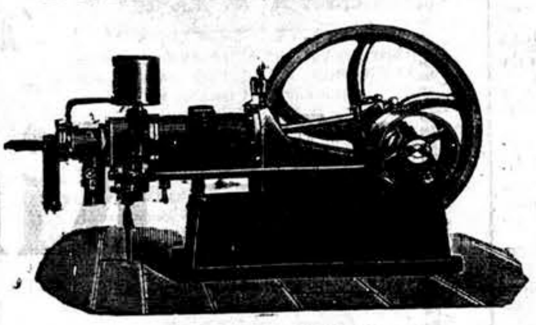

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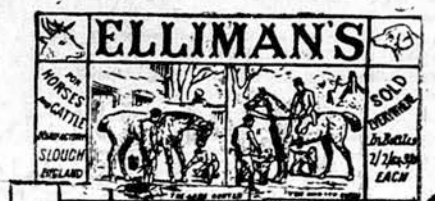

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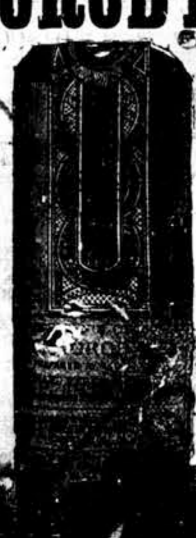

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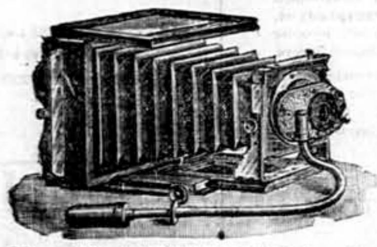

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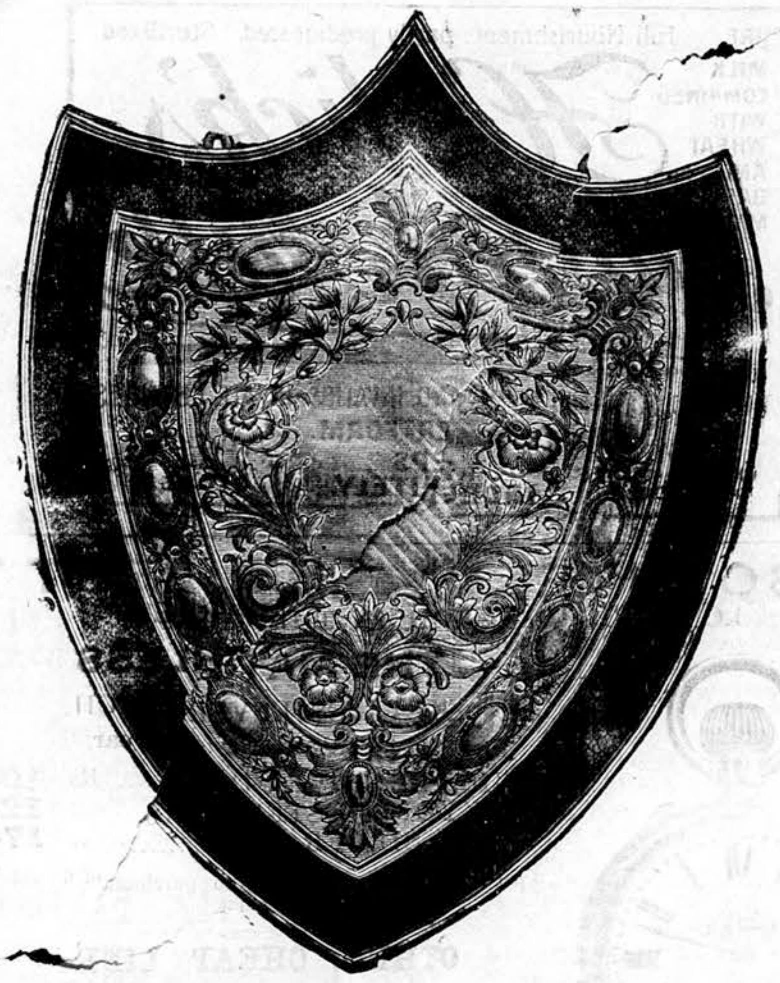

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